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35 MPH in National Parks; Willkie En Route to Russia; Rally to Save Park Fence

The World's Day—September 11, 1942

Washington: 35 M. P. H. Speed in National Parks

Swinging into line with the recommendation of President Roosevelt's rubber committee, Secretary of Interior Ickes set a 35-mile-an-hour speed limit for all National Park roads, and for all Interior Department vehicles throughout the country. A 40-mile-an-hour speed limit had been in effect for these roads and these vehicles for several months.

Better quality recapped tires and some new tires were made available for taxicabs by the Office of Price Administration. OPA said the action followed establishment of new regulations by the Office of Defense Transportation sharply curtailing less essential uses of such vehicles.

The OPA reported that only about 210,000 passenger automobiles are still available for rationing between now and the end of February, 1943. The original stock pile was 402,077 cars for release under the rationing program.

Individual income tax and "Victory Tax" totals under schedules approved, 9 to 7, by the Senate Finance Committee, lighten the load somewhat on earnings in lower brackets, and compensate by heavier levies in the middle range. [Financial Page.]

Notice was served on Jack Frost to limber up his brushes and look to his stock of colors when the Naval Observatory reported autumn will officially begin in the Northern Hemisphere on Sept. 23 at 12:17 p. m.

In Europe: Wendell Willkie En Route to Russia

Wendell Willkie, special representative of President Roosevelt who is touring the Middle and Far East, left Ankara with his party to proceed to Russia. Mr. Willkie earlier had a long talk with Premier Sukru Saracoglu, of Turkey, it was announced.

Rescue of a French prisoner on trial by a Vichy-French court at Nantes, Unoccupied France, was dramatically effected when three men burst into the courtroom, shot the presiding judge, and made away with the accused man, it was recounted in a Berlin radiocast picked up in London.

Prime Minister Churchill disclosed that Britain's Home Guard now numbers 1,750,000 men.

Joseph Terboven, Nazi Commissioner for Norway, has decreed that Norway must pay damages to German property destroyed during the war and occupation, it was reported in dispatches from Stockholm.

Two Swedish ships carrying grain, cotton and copra from South American and East African ports, arrived at Swedish ports after passing through Nazi and British blockades under the safe-conduct arrangement, it was announced by Swedish sources in New York.

The House of Commons began debate on Prime Minister Churchill's report on India yesterday, commencing with strong criticism of the report by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Laborite and former Cabinet member. [Page 7.]

Anglo-American Labor Committee formed between the British Trade Unions Congress and the American Federation of Labor appeared doomed to dissolution when the British Government officially intervened to ask that a proposed meeting this month be canceled, and that the committee be disbanded.

New England: Fitchburg Rally to Save Fence

Scrap metal drive swoops ahead as Fitchburg residents rally to save ornamental fence from destruction. [Page 2.]

Congress should legislate on wage stabilization along with farm price control, Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, declared. [Page 2.]

National: Georgia Democrats Quit Talmadge

Georgia Democrats evidently decided Gov. Eugene Talmadge had been in office long enough with three terms, and turned to youthful Attorney General Ellis G. Arnall in a primary that practically spells election. With results nearly all in, Mr. Arnall's nomination seemed assured.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, announced he had ordered strikers at the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Ill., to return to their jobs, and at the same time accused the company of provoking the strike. [Strike News: Page 3.]

Canada: A War Dictatorship Is Demanded

A war dictatorship of England and the United States under the leadership of President Roosevelt was demanded by Maj. William Duncan Herridge, former Canadian Minister at Washington.

Americas: Argentina Break With Axis Sought

Immediate break by Argentina of diplomatic relations with the Axis is sought in a resolution endorsed by the Radical Party's National Committee. The committee asked its members to renew pressure on the conservative Foreign Affairs Commission in the House of Deputies.

In Florianopolis, Brazil, sudden police raids in the "Little Germany" state of Santa Catarina were reported to have netted a large number of arrests, copious quantities of arms, propaganda matter, and radio equipment, and resulted in the closing of two clandestine radio transmitters manned by Nazi agents.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Maine Democrats Make Bid To Profit by G.O.P. Apathy

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 11—Democratic candidates are making a strong bid to win the State of Maine away from its present Republicanism at the general election next Monday—and present indications point to the possibility of partial success, unless normally G. O. P. voters overcome the current wave of wartime apathy toward politics.

With less than three days remaining to the Country's first Statewide general election of the war, all candidates report serious indifference to the issues involved. Light attendance at rallies, falling off of voter registration are cited.

Democratic capture of one Congressional seat from the Republicans—in the First District—and even the winning of the Governorship by a small margin—for the first time in six years—is possible if Republicans let gasoline rationing and absorption in the war keep them from the polls.

One Hope for Republicans

Most hopeful factor to Republican leaders is the fact that the size of the G. O. P. vote has generally shown more stability in recent years than the Democratic vote.

It is here in the populous First

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Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Million Cords Of Wood Called Bay State Need

One hundred thousand men urged to don old clothes and keep the home fires burning.

Massachusetts men are being asked to don old clothes, lay an axe over their shoulder, and go out into the woods as amateur lumberjacks in a drive to cut 1,000,000 cords of wood this winter.

Banding into small "cutting crews" led by experienced woodsmen or campers, 100,000 husky men tramping into Bay State forests to clean away hurricane timber could "make a tremendous difference" in the fuel oil crisis and keep hundreds of homes a good deal warmer this winter, Harris A. Reynolds of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety declared.

Mr. Reynolds, who is Director of the Committee's Wood Fuel Division, launched his campaign in a meeting of Division members at the State House this morning.

Home Fires

Drawing a picture of families gathered around fireplaces with crackling fires blazing and snow falling outside, the Director suggested the slogan, "Keep the home fires burning."

He reminded Bay Staters that fuel oil rationing may give them just enough oil to heat their homes to 65 degrees.

"If we can get Massachusetts men out of their easy chairs and away from the radio Saturday afternoon and Sunday, they will thank us when the cold weather sets in," he declared.

Mr. Reynolds said his program was reminiscent of the "cut a cord" campaign in the first World War, as a result of which Massachusetts men cut 652,000 cords of wood in the winter of 1917-1918.

Choking Forests

Hurricane timber and other dead wood still is choking many forests and woodlands in the State, constiututing an actual fire hazard, he said, pointing out that some of this cord wood would be "perfect" for home fires.

Wood purchased from professional cutters costs $28 a cord in Boston, with prices scaling down to about $10 as distance from supply decreases, the Director pointed out.

Those who wish to go into woodlots should get in touch with the owners through the local Public Safety Committee's wood fuel division, of which there is one in nearly every city and town of the Commonwealth, Mr. Reynolds said.

Owners are likely to charge from 50 cents to $2.00 per cord stumpage for the privilege of cutting, the individual price depending largely upon how eager he is to get fallen wood cleared away. Sometimes the owner will take a share of the wood instead of money.

The Wood Fuel Division of the State Safety Committee was set up in January, 1942, and as a result of its efforts 50,000 cords were cut in 100 towns up to May 1, he reported. This was in addition to the usual professional cut, which averages 250,000 cords a season.

Beyond this 300,000-cord neucleus, Mr. Reynolds hopes to cut 700,000 cords. This would be a substantial accomplishment, as the 650,000 cords cut 25 years ago included the professional contribution.

Since green timber must be seasoned at least six months before it is suitable for firewood, only dead, leaning, and down wood will logically go under the amateur woodsmen's axes, he commented.

British Occupy 3 Madagascar Ports; 96 Japanese Planes Downed by U.S.; President to Appoint Rubber 'Czar'

Quick action is assured on recommendations but national gas rationing will take time.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The United States today began to get down to the serious business of preserving its rubber, described by the Baruch Committee as the strategic material presenting "the greatest threat to the safety of our nation and the success of the Allied cause."

With nation-wide gas rationing agreed upon as a major means of preserving tires on America's 27,000,000 passenger cars and appointment of a "Rubber Czar" in Washington a certainty the nation buckled down to adjusting its business and its pleasure to a sharply curtailed motor era.

President Roosevelt said at a press conference today that most of the Baruch Committee's recommendations would be put into effect by Monday, though it will take some time to set up the machinery for nationwide rationing of gas.

West to Bear Brunt of Blow

Economic changes wrought on the East Coast by gasoline rationing, in effect since May 15, are not to be compared with those in store for such sprawling American cities as Detroit and Los Angeles and for farmers if and when nation-wide rationing is ordered as recommended by the Baruch Committee. The East, officials here point out, has never been geared to a motor economy to the extent that the new cities of the West and Midwest have.

Inconvenience to motorists who will have to take to crowded busses, street cars and trains for the non-essential part of their travels looms small beside the disarrangement in business and finance that will follow. Closed shops and filling stations, a hard-hit oil industry, and huge loss in revenue to local and state governments are among the more serious aspects of gasoline rationing.

Looks Like Same Gallon Average

Indications are that the average American motorist will get about the same gasoline allotment that the East Coast is now getting. On an A-card, an East Coast car owner gets four gallons which would enable him to drive a little over 3,000 miles a year.

The Baruch Committee recommended that the nation-wide average mileage be limited to 5,000, but pointed out that "this would not give every citizen the right to drive 5,000 miles.

"This figure," it explained, "is an average which obviously means that the mileage for unnecessary driving must be cut very considerably below this figure, in order that essential driving requiring greater mileage may be maintained." Proper distribution of mileage to various drivers is a matter which would be worked out by responsible governmental agencies.

Brightest spot in the Baruch report from both a military and a civilian viewpoint is its recommendation for bolstering up the new synthetic rubber industry,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Associated Press

Allied Defense in New Guinea

Australian Bren gun carriers, each normally manned by four artillerymen, are ready for action in a clearing of the jungle country in the Stanley Range where they have stopped a Japanese advance toward the United Nations base of Port Moresby.

British report opposition on island slight; little change in fight for Stalingrad.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

British sea-borne forces on Madagascar appear to be rolling through French and native opposition with little difficulty. Prime Minister Churchill announced that the three key ports of Ambanja, Majunga and Morondava had been captured. And Vichy dispatches said British motorized columns were advancing on Tanarive, the island's inland Capital.

The diplomatic guns are making almost as much noise as the military weapons in the battle for the strategically important Indian Ocean outpost. Pierre Laval declared today that the United States had "equal responsibility" with Great Britain for the attack. The Germans may be seeking to exploit the offensive by provoking Vichy into an open declaration of war against its former allies. But, as The Christian Science Monitor's military correspondent points out in a dispatch from London, the United Nations are nearing the point where all negotiations with Vichy can be conducted with arms if necessary.

There has been an improvement in the situation in New Guinea. Australian troops, in hand-to-hand combat, have checked—at least for the time being—the Japanese drive across the Owen Stanley Mountains toward Port Moresby. A first-hand dispatch from New Guinea said the Japanese drive is likely to exhaust itself unless effective sea power can be brought to bear against United Nations supply lines from Australia to Port Moresby—an extremely improbable development in view of the abundance of Allied land-based aircraft in this area.

Incidentally, delayed dispatches from the United States Fleet in the Solomons asserted that United States planes scored a direct hit on a Japanese battleship and shot down 96 Japanese aircraft in a combined sea and air battle on Aug. 24. American losses were put at 8 pilots missing.

In Russia, meanwhile, the sanguinary battle for Stalingrad goes on with little change in the positions of the contending forces. The Soviet paper Red Star claims the army besieging the city is the largest ever assembled in Eastern Europe, totaling approximately 1,000,000 men.

It is difficult to see why Hitler feels that an early capture of Stalingrad is worth the extravagantly high price he is evidently willing to pay. Stalingrad, to be sure, is vital to the control of the Caucasus and the hoped-for seizure of the oil of the Middle East. But the Germans' chances of subduing it through a guerre de course would have been at least as good as through an all-out frontal assault, and at far less cost. It may be, as some observers believe, that Hitler must take Stalingrad before the Japanese will attack Siberia. But it also may be that the Axis is planning a major fall stroke elsewhere and needs Stalingrad to lift morale at home.

Another raid by 750 to 1,000 RAF bombers on Duesseldorf last night didn't do German morale any good.

Price Control Measure Awaits Only Its Form

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Senate and House leaders gave assurance today that full power to control the cost of living will be delegated to the President by Oct. 1.

Major congressional factions are uniting behind the requested legislation.

Purely political opposition is melting in face of the increasing evidence that public opinion is strongly on the side of the President.

It was evident this morning that the only issue which now remains is the form in which the bill will be cast; its substance has been accepted by Republicans and Democrats alike.

Precise legislation has not yet jelled, but the only divergence between suggested measures is whether Congress will simply pass a generalized, all-inclusive delegation authorizing the Chief Executive to take all steps necessary to avert inflation or will write a more particularized statute laying down methods for the stabilization of wages, all prices and rents.

Ranking leaders of both parties promised today to exert every effort to report a bill to House and Senate next week and to accom-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

18 and 19 Draft Not Required Yet

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 11

President Roosevelt informed a press conference today he thought there would be no necessity of taking youths of 18 and 19 years into the armed forces before the first of the year through Selective Service.

The President explained that under present law, about as many men as possible are being trained. He offered no estimate of the possible time when young men of 18 and 19 might be called.

Base of Allies In New Guinea Held Secure

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 11—In spite of the fact that the Japanese advance over the summit of the Owen Stanley Mountains to outflank Australian positions at Myola and Efogi was unexpected there is no reason for alarm over the Allied position in New Guinea as it now stands.

The threat to the Allied land base at Port Moresby is in no way serious. Up to date the Japanese have had the advantage in shorter supply lines—a vital prerequisite for success in this or in any other fighting. As the enemy advances, his supply problem becomes progressively more difficult as that of the United Nations lightens. As he advances and we retire, the force of his forward movement must weaken and the cohesion of our defense must strengthen.

In any case, I see this Japanese attack through the mountains as an isolated operation with the limited objective of closing to us the one

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

West's Role in East: Collaboration

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In a previous article of this series it was suggested that the white man has a future in the Orient, but a future based on a new foundation involving a progression of native races to social, economic, and political equality.

This means the end of eighteenth century colonialism. But it does not mean the end of a powerful Western share in the future of the Far East, nor does it even mean the end of all Western colonial empires. Judging from current developments, there is a strong probability that several of the colonial empires will continue in changed form for many years to come, in fact perhaps indefinitely.

One can obtain a good line on whose empire is going to survive and in what form from what war has done to the old empires and how they have met the challenge.

During the period preceding the outbreak of war Western imperialism had developed into three distinct forms based on three distinct attitudes or approaches to the problem.

Three Distinct Forms

The first—which will be finished after this war—was plain economic exploitation. The second is the Anglo-American concept of tutelage. And the third is the system, typified in the French and Dutch administrations, of the actual merging of peoples and political economies.

The first system, with its racial discrimination and a double standard in society, economics and politics, must be discarded by the Western nations in their future approach to the Orient for the simple reason that they can not fight against its revival in German or Japanese hands and attempt to perpetuate it for themselves.

What of the second method—the Anglo-American concept of tutelage? While that concept was often intended only as disguise or excuse for exploitation, it has in fact produced a steady movement toward fulfillment of its own theory, as in the Philippines and India. It involves a period of variable duration during which the native race

Colonial Changes

In the eighth of his series, "Our Far Eastern War," Mr. Harsch continues his discussion of the sweeping changes which the colonial system is undergoing and the impact of conflict upon the empires of the Far East as observed during his recent assignment in the Southwest Pacific.

through education, supervision, and guidance learns to stand on its own feet.

The formal end of this system is independence, which has already been achieved for the Philippines and which will come some day for India. There can be no other end to it because the system involves the Anglo-American concept of races which are and should remain separate and distinct. It recognizes the theory of the ultimate equality of races, but shuns the merging of races.

Limits on 'Melting Pots'

America has its famous "melting pot," but it has limited it to Europeans. It has rejected the idea of including Orientals in the "pot" at home. And what it has practiced at home has become an inevitable part of its colonial policy. It refused to merge with the Filipinos, and therefore it ended inevitably by granting their independence.

Britain has always, equally, refused to merge with the peoples of its native colonies either biologically or politically. Therefore the only possible rationalization of its colonial policy is "tutelage," and therefore the ultimate end must be the end which America reached in the Philippines.

There is a power in theories which those who advance them sometimes fail to appreciate. Most colonies in the Orient began as exploitation. Then when public opinion at home began to question the propriety of the system the theory of tutelage was advanced as a rationalization and as an excuse. But once advanced, the theory began to work. It progressed from lip-service to fact. Those who propound ideals must sooner or later apply those ideals. The theory of tutelage was advanced, and it has now risen to demand fulfillment as an imperative which cannot be denied.

This means that the nations which have pursued the Anglo-America policy have only one kind

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Hull Hails Herriot Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The protest of French Parliamentary leaders against abolishment of the Chamber of Deputies by Chief of State Philippe Pétain is of tremendous significance, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today.

Implying full agreement with the position taken by Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate, and by Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies and former Premier, Secretary Hull declared that they had uttered words which will live in history.

The Secretary of State also said that the Government of the United States was glad to be associated with patriotic Frenchmen who have the courage to proclaim all the rights and liberties and free institutions which have made the French republic historic.

Special note was taken by the Secretary of the fact that the two protesting leaders belonged to different parties, one being a member of the left and the other of the left-center. It had generally been supposed that the French Senate, more inclined to reaction than the more liberal Chamber, would be more in accord with Marshal Pétain's anti-democratic acts. It is believed here, however, that M. Jeanneney's part in the protest is further indication that opposition to the Vichy regime includes almost all classes and groups of the French population.

'Keep the Home Fires Burning'

United States Forest Service

He's Ready to Chop His Winter Supply

A band of 100,000 volunteer woodsmen, like the Yankee shown above, should cut enough cord wood in Massachusetts this fall and winter to supply the Bay State with 1,000,000 cords, and "keep the home fires burning" in spite of the fuel oil shortage, the State Committee on Public Safety suggests.

Madagascar:

Churchill Reports Casualties Light

Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons that casualties had been light in British operations in Madagascar. The three ports that had been captured, he said, were Ambanja, 120 miles southwest of the British-held Diego Suarez naval base; Majunga, 200 miles farther down the coast, and Morondava, another 370 miles south.

"The operation, in which all

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Fitchburg Rises to the Call for Scrap Metal in Hope of Saving Park Fence

Grange Leader Urges Specific Wage Action

"Wage stabilization should be written into the farm price legislation by Congress and not left to the indefinite promises of President Roosevelt," Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, declared in Boston today

Mr. Goss, who heads an organization of nearly 1,000,000 farmers, objected to the President demanding emergency action from Congress on farm prices while saying he would handle wages himself.

"No program of price ceilings can succeed unless all factors are covered, including industrial labor," commented the national farm leader.

"If we stabilize other things, wage stabilization is necessary, or the other stabilization will break down.

"If wages are permitted to go up, then the general price level will rise, and prices based on any static date become daily less effective as a protection. Farmers would be thrown back to relying on an antiquated parity formula which does not protect.

"The failure to stop strikes indicates the futility of attempting to control the wage situation by agreement.

"The farmers will object to any rigid ceilings being placed on farm products, unless labor and all other groups are also controlled."

Every economic means, Mr. Goss added, should be exhausted before resort to complete control of prices or wages by ceilings

No emergency exists in regard to farm prices, Mr Goss vigorously asserted.

"If the type of ceilings the President asks are granted, this would have practically no effect on prices," he declared

Taking figures as of mid-July, he said that of the 22 major farm commodities, the only item actually beyond any Government control was chickens. The President's plan would have enabled the Office of Price Administration to reduce the price of chickens one and four-tenths cents a pound

"The President has raised a false issue," he said, "in telling the country that an emergency has been caused by farm prices"

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Not much change in temperature tonight, gentle winds.

All New England States: Not much change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:49 a. m.; height 10.3 feet. Light all vehicles Friday by 7:33 p. m.

Plotkin Bros
364 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

Payments to suit you

Schools Face Harvest Call For Boy Help

An appeal to superintendents of schools throughout Massachusetts to co-operate with farmers by excusing boys from classes to help harvest apples and other crops, was sent out today by Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education.

The letter was written after it had been learned that at least one superintendent had failed to cooperate with farmers needing additional help to harvest crops at a time when labor was becoming short. One superintendent, it was reported, was giving the impression that if the boys quit classes to work on farms their marks might be affected adversely.

Louis A. Webster, Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture, who is conducting a campaign to gain the aid of Massachusetts schoolboys, meanwhile reported that the United States Employment Service has already placed 1,500 boys on various farms to harvest vegetables and fruit.

Today he is communicating with Washington authorities in an endeavor to obtain authority to have National Youth Administration boys continue to work at an apple orchard in Spencer until the apples are picked. Mr. Webster reported that several NYA boys employed in apple picking have been ordered to Holyoke to undertake war production jobs.

Saltonstall's Daughter Reports With the Waves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 11—Emily Saltonstall, daughter of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, reported for duty today at the United States Naval Training School at Smith College as an apprentice seaman in the Waves.

Miss Saltonstall, together with Carolyn Carver of Cambridge, Elizabeth Gaskill of Belmont, Patricia C. Keegan of Waban, and Anna V. McGinley of Dorchester, arrived yesterday.

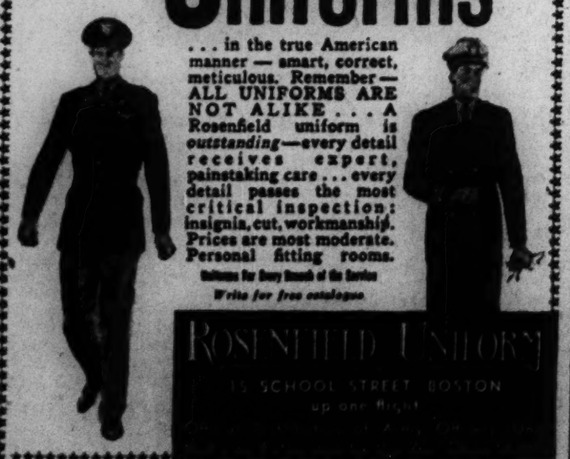
They will be assigned promptly to secretarial and communication duties. In addition, the new Waves will take indoctrination courses, including communications, code and radio work. The Governor's daughter, who has been serving as a Major in the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, has had charge of all communications work for that organization and holds a Class B amateur radio license.

Another prominent New England girl who has just been sworn in as a Wave is Elizabeth McCutchins Blood, daughter of Robert M. Blood, managing editor of the Manchester N H. Union Leader

Miss Blood, who is a graduate of Wheaton College, has been doing United Service Organizations work at Fort Hancock, N. J. Upon successful completion of her naval training she will become an Ensign.

A new Wave officer who has just arrived at the School is Ensign Margaret Clifford of Northampton. She has been a teacher of mathematics in the Northampton schools.

SERVICE Uniforms



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Write for free catalogue

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up one flight

By a Staff Photographer

Without the Family Car, One Can Stay Home and Like It—Here's How!

Gasoline and tire restrictions have put many an automobile in the garage for the duration. And as a final installment of the Gasless Jauntings, there's presented here a way to enjoy life at home in the backyard—especially if you have a spacious one. Food tastes so much better eaten in the open, and, in No. 1, we see invited guests around a friendly board. No. 2: Outdoor fireplaces help a lot, and one can fairly taste the sizzling hamburgers and fresh green corn. No. 3: Youngsters always enjoy a special table by themselves. No. 4: Dive bombing is fun, too, especially when held safely in Daddy's arms. No. 5: And when all is said and done, what could be better than a quiet nap in the hammock with a basket of juicy apples and a dog for company? No. 6: Even knitting sweaters takes on added zest when done in such luxurious surroundings as the bank of this inviting swimming pool.

Fort Devens To Have Auto Repair School

War Activities in New England

Devens Motor School—One of the largest Army schools for automobile mechanics on the northeast seaboard will open Sept. 21 at Fort Deven's huge ordnance motor base, it has been announced by Col. Harry C. Snyder, Base Commander.

In describing the base as the "largest motor repair shop in the world," Colonel Snyder said its school would stress speed and efficiency, vital elements in the repair of automotive equipment badly needed by combat units in contact with the enemy.

Equipped to handle 300 soldier-students in its 90-day streamlined course, the school's first class will number 40 men drawn from Camp Lee, Va., replacement center. Because of the heavy demand for expert automotive repairmen, the Army announcement said, it was anticipated that the school would be expanded to triple its present capacity in months to come. The base will receive repair jobs from Army posts in the First Service Command.

Further Dimout Planned — In a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command, indicated that further steps would be taken to make the coastal dimout more effective.

"The regulations governing the control of seacoast lighting have been in effect for approximately four months," the General wrote. "During that period a tremendous amount of progress has been made in reducing the direct light shining to seaward and the skyglow, both of which have been so dangerous to our shipping.

"Much still remains to be done, largely due to the fact that the present regulations are not far-reaching or specific enough to accomplish their purpose. A revision of the regulations, based on the experience of the past months, and upon scientific tests, is now under way."

The General paid high tribute to the Massachusetts Civilian Defense personnel without whom, he said, the dimout program could not have been carried as far as it has.

The revision of regulations to which General Miles referred in his letter was believed in informed quarters to mean drastic dimout regulations drawn by the Army and now under consideration in Washington. These regulations, it is thought, will mean stricter enforcement of the dimout from Maine to Florida and extension of the dimout belt inland at many places.

Three Launchings Scheduled — Three launchings of naval craft are scheduled for Maine shipyards tomorrow, the Navy announced today.

Two coastal transports will glide down the ways of the Hodgdon Brothers, Goudy & Stevens yard at East Boothbay in a twin launching while at Rockland the Snow Shipyard will launch a salvage vessel.

Backyard Vacation 'Jaunts' Can Be Fun for Whole Family

Gasless Jauntings
A Friday Feature

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's an oldtime song which runs something like this: "Go out and play just as long as you may —but stay in your own backyard." And who'll ever forget that one about "slidin' down our cellar door."

Backyard vacation jaunts can be fun. With the curtailment of automobile travel, and with public conveyances more than often overcrowded, home ties are keeping the family closer day by day. And, while the grass may look greener in the other fellow's yard, you'll find, if you glance about a bit, that the sun still shines as brightly at home as it does at a far-off beach or mountain resort.

Outdoor Fireplace

So, let's stay at home—and like it. Of course, there are many things that will help such a vacation "jaunt." For, example, an outdoor fireplace adds zest to charcoal-broiled steaks, chops, hamburgers, and frankfurters. If you haven't the space for a permanent affair, ready-made metal grilles of various types may be purchased for very nominal sums. Even an old metal pail, with a few holes for draft and a grill over the top, will serve its purpose.

There are many other ways of making the backyard an attractive and popular place for the whole family to spend many an hour, with the faithful car garaged for the duration, except for emergencies. Lawn chairs, swings, comfortable hammocks, tables, and gay umbrellas will be appreciated by the grownups.

For the youngsters—well, almost anything from a sandbox for tiny tots to a tennis court for the older ones, with swings, seesaws, croquet games, archery, horseshoe pitching, and other games between, will keep them happy for hours.

Backyard 'Swim'

If your driveway to the garage is paved—well, how about a game of shuffleboard with homemade pushers and wooden discs. And, where there's opportunity, an improvised shower—either attached to the side of the house or garage, or the garden hose hooked up over a clothes-line post—will provide that "swim" for the youngsters in their bathing suits, and at the same time help water the lawn or garden.

Those with spacious backyards will find many opportunities of installing their own "beach" and "mountain" resorts. Playhouses for the youngsters, with their own private backyards, are fun for Dad and Mother to plan and build. Arborways and garden plots always bring pride in upkeep. And, if there's a brook or stream on the property—a swimming pool looms as a possibility. At any rate, outdoor picnics are always fun, even if held on nothing more than a card table from the house.

These are but brief suggestions of what may be done by way of providing "gasless fun" for the family. It's always fun to eat out-of-doors, and for those with limited backyard space there may be a shaded verandah or even an apartment-house roof which—with a little Yankee ingenuity—may help the motorless family to more fully realize that—"East and West, Home is Best."

(Last of a series of 10 articles outlining fun for the week end—without gasoline.)

Rhode Island Tests Oct. 3 For Annapolis Vacanies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Two vacancies at Annapolis will be filled through competitive examinations to be held at Providence and Newport, Oct. 3, Representative Amie J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island announced.

Candidates were asked by Mr. Forand to submit applications to him immediately.

Economics Of War to Get Girl Scout Aid

A plea to Girl Scouts to facilitate functioning of price and rent control and rationing in the local communities was voiced today by Darcy Wilson, Acting Regional Consumer Relations Executive of the Office of Price Administration.

He spoke at luncheon before the New England Regional Conference which the Girl Scouts are holding today and tomorrow at the Hotel Statler.

The meetings opened this morning with a talk by William V. M. Fawcett, Regional Chairman of the Boy Scouts of America, on "Scouting in Wartime." Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, Scout Commissioner and Leader from Concord, Mass., spoke of scouting from a Leader's viewpoint, and Mrs. W. Huntington Storrs, a regional committee member talked on "Practicing the Democratic Process."

Mrs. F. Taylor Bailey Regional Chairman, presided.

C. I. O. Plans Strong Boston Labor Council

A stronger Boston Council of local labor unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations is projected.

A convention of C. I. O. unions in Greater Boston will be held probably early next month to reorganize the Boston Industrial Council of the C. I. O.

Announcement of plans to make over the council came today from Jack Hervich, Chairman of a local committee named for this purpose by the national headquarters of the C. I. O. at Washington.

Up to the present the Boston Council has not been able to draw together all the important C. I. O. unions in this neighborhood. Issues have divided the C. I. O. locally and some of the biggest C. I. O. unions here have not gone into the Boston organization.

Membership ran down until a little more than a year ago the Council could not continue to function under its own by-laws and intervention by the National C. I. O. was asked.

A provisional reorganization was then effected by John Brophy, Director of C. I. O. Councils of the Washington office.

The temporary set-up is now to be replaced, and the Council put on a constitutional basis. Officers will be elected.

Mr. Hurvich, who is an international representative of the United Steelworkers, said all C. I. O. unions in Greater Boston, with a total membership of around 35,000, would be invited to participate in the conference and to affiliate with the Council.

Goodwin Ready To Reduce Speed

Massachusetts is ready to enforce the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit proposed by the Baruch Committee when Federal authorities make the request, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles asserted today.

Registrar Goodwin pointed out that the present 40-mile-an-hour speed limit ordered by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall upon the request of President Roosevelt, had brought a sharp reduction in fatal and non-fatal highway accidents in Massachusetts.

Providence School Novelty Is 'Air' Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11—Extensive changes in the program for the public schools in Providence, designed to fit them into the wartime picture, were announced this week by James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools.

Among the many innovations is a pre-flight course in aeronautics. It will be offered in the senior high schools of the City and will cover a year's work in mathematics, physics, meteorology, communications, and other subjects

A revised Red Cross first-aid program will be given in the junior high schools. Both senior and junior schools will have courses explaining the United States' relation to the war effort in terms of history, geography, economics, and civics. These courses will be in addition to a special course on war economics which was drawn up in co-operation with the Office of Price Administration.

Dr. Hanley also announced that 28 teachers from the Providence public schools have received leaves of absence to join the armed forces.

To lift the strain on City transport lines, arrangements have been made to open senior high schools at 9:30 a.m. this year, an hour later than the former opening time.

Record Betting

Additional light was shed this week on the effect of wartime conditions on business at the Narragansett Race Track when the management of the track announced that the Labor Day crowd of 40,000 persons had wagered a total of $1,172,184—the largest sum ever wagered in a single day at any race track in New England.

It broke the record of $1,099,676 wagered last Memorial Day at the Suffolk Downs track.

Judge James E. Dooley, Track President, conceded that the average daily attendance was less this year than last, but released other figures to show that the total wagers were running considerably above figures of a year ago.

During the first 25 days of the present racing meet the average daily total of wagers was $493,857. State records show that the average for first 25 days of last year's meet was $499,477.

The Week in Rhode Island

Unofficial estimates indicate attendance this year has fallen off 10 to 30 per cent below figures for the corresponding period last year. This year's Labor Day crowd of 40,000 compares with the estimated crowd of 55,000 which was at the track on Labor Day of 1941. Yet the smaller crowd this year waggered $216,000 more than last year's record crowd.

Disregarding the serious moral implications and looking at it from the narrow point of view of the State's fiscal position, the situation this year is surprising. The State's share is a percentage of the money wagered and is not directly affected by attendance. Fears had been expressed earlier that the State might suffer a serious loss of revenue if wartime conditions cut heavily into the track's business.

What effect any additional restrictions on gasoline and rubber may have remains to be seen. OPA agents have been checking up on cars at the track during the past few weeks, taking down the license numbers of vehicles with "B" or "C" gasoline ration stickers. In an apparent effort to escape the checkup many motorists recently have been parking their cars in residential sections a half mile or more from the track.

Residents of the Slater Park section of Pawtucket, a considerable walking distance from the entrance to the race track, reported a large number of automobilists parked their cars on the streets in that section on Labor Day, the occupants presumably leaving the locked cars there while they attended the races.

The Providence office of OPA also has been trying to cut down the taxicab traffic between the center of Providence and the Narragansett track as a gasoline and rubber conservation measure. A considerable number of taxicabs, however, still carry patrons to the race track.

Old Colonial House Is Razed

A quaint, Cape Cod Colonial house, built in Quincy by two veterans of the Revolutionary war in 1799, is being torn down to make possible the widening of East Howard street to expedite traffic to and from the busy Fore River shipyards.

Also to be removed is a cleverly-built homemade sundial, constructed of metal stakes driven into the solid boulders behind the glistening white structure. The beams in the eight-room house are all hand hewn. Antique iron hinges and latches decorated the doors and an original Franklin stove was built into one of the the fireplaces and ovens in another.

One of the most interesting features of the compact bedrooms on the upper floor were the spaces under the slanting eaves into which the beds were pushed to save room.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

The New England Museum of Natural History will present a program of nature movies of special interest to children at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Free to the public.

A musical program will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Rae Muscanto, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, beginning at 2:45 p. m. Admission free.

A lecture on Chinese art will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts by Miss Maginnis beginning at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Citizens Join In Big Drive To Scour City

The people of Fitchburg, Mass., got so aroused at somebody's proposal to turn in the cast iron fence around Monument Park for scrap metal, that they started this morning to dig up every last inch of scrap to prove destruction of the beloved fence is not necessary.

"Save the Monument Park Fence" is, in fact, the slogan for the two-weeks-long scrap metal collection which opened today. It is not often, perhaps, that real emotion enters into a scrap-metal drive, but Fitchburg is the exception, and Frederick Wallace, Salvage Director for Region 9, expects that the collection will exceed all estimates as a consequence.

The quota to be filled is 2,100 tons, and all kinds of metal are included. "We shall do our best," declares Mr. Wallace, "to get every bit of the scrap out of the factories, all the automobiles out of the graveyards, and all the obsolete and unused metal out of the homes."

They hope, moreover, to add the County Jail to the scrap-heap, and the County Commissioners meet this afternoon to act on the proposal. The jail has been abandoned for several years.

Already, a resident of Fitchburg has offered the iron fence around her family's burial plot. Mrs. Sybil Haskell, as soon as she heard of what Miss Charlotte Bragg had done in Marblehead earlier this week, phoned Mr. Wallace and said she had a similar fance which she thought ought to be added to the scrap-metal collection.

A company of itinerant scrap-metal collectors arrived in Fitchburg today to purchase the contents of all the automobile graveyards in the town. The J. S. S. Scrap Metal and Iron Co. of Brooklyn have a crew of 15 and complete acetylene equipment for chopping up the ancient cars and turning them into shippable scrap metal. This they send to dealers and hence to the steel mills. They will remain in Fitchburg until all the automobile graveyards are cleaned out.

Cambridge, Mass., will begin its September collections of tin cans next Wednesday and Thursday, a week ahead of other Bay State towns and cities. In August Cambridge was unable to organize its tin-can collection sufficiently to get it really under way; hence the early start this month. Next month they hope to be in step with other areas.

Under the direction of James F. Mahoney, Superintendent of Streets, city trucks will pick up all properly prepared tin cans left on the curbs in the sections north of Central Square on Wednesday, and on the following day those south of the Square.

Volunteer women workers, most of them air raid wardens, have been visiting housewives urging them to save and prepare their tin cans rightly, as well as their kitchen fats, scrap rubber and all scrap materials.

Cambridge's quota of tin cans is 300 per thousand population, and William M. Hogan, vice chairman of the Cambridge Salvage Committee, expects even this first collection to come through satisfactorily

Other cities will collect their tin scrap beginning September 21. This will be the initial collection in Worcester Fall River, and New Bedford. Boston, Springfield, Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Haverhill are collecting for the second time

Eight-Day Strike In Haverhill Off

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 11 (AP)—An eight-day strike settled, approximately 3,000 employees of 16 shoe factories planned today to return to work Monday.

The employees voted yesterday to accept a manufacturers' compromise offer of a general 7 per cent pay increase and a 10 per cent raise for fancy stitchers.

The workers had demanded a general 10 per cent boost and walked out when Maxwell Kopelof, a United States Conciliation Service arbiter, handed down a decision granting increases of from 5 to 10 per cent to approximately 50 per cent of the shoe workers in the city.

Declaring his decision had been "repudiated," Mr. Kopelof resigned yesterday as arbiter for the Lynn shoe industry.

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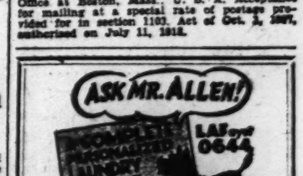

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Davis Says Cartridge Strike Jeopardizes Men in Services

By the Associated Press

Telling workers at the huge Western Cartridge plant in Alton, Ill., their idleness jeopardized thousands of American soldiers and sailors, William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, called on the strikers today to return to work immediately.

As Mr. Davis telegraphed his warning from Washington to Fred Olds, American Federation of Labor organizer, operations at the plant were so limited "as to be of no value at all," a company spokesman said.

NWLB said it had sent Robben Fleming, a mediation officer, to attempt an interim settlement of the dispute which caused the strike. Mr. Fleming left last night and Board officials were awaiting word from him before commenting further.

The strike began Sept. 8 over discharge of an employee in the smokeless powder division and spread to the entire plant yesterday. Twelve companies of the State Militia were mobilized to prevent possible disorders.

Mr. Davis telegraphed Mr. Olds that he understood the workers were striking because they believed the company improperly refused to rehire a fellow worker who had been suspended.

"Although you may believe you are helping your fellow worker, you must also recognize that by this strike you are jeopardizing the lives of thousands of soldiers and sailors fighting this war on far-flung fronts. I therefore call on you to return to work immediately while the National War Labor Board determines the dispute."

No Union Reply

No answer to the telegram was forthcoming immediately, but union members twice rejected NWLB requests to return to work pending negotiations on a new contract.

War Department officials at Washington said the strike was in the NWLB's lap. Army spokesmen declined to say whether they were considering taking over the plant, which holds many war contracts.

Mr. Olds protested the mobilizing of the militia and said he had telephoned President Roosevelt to send Army troops if he thinks armed forces are necessary.

Union and company officials, Francis Murphy, Director of the Illinois Department of Labor, and a Federal conciliator have been attempting to settle the walkout.

The union demands include:

The company agree to a National Labor Relations Board election and that it be held as soon as possible to determine who shall represent the employees as bargaining agent; all employees on an hourly basis be given pay increases of 29 cents an hour; the one discharged employee—whose discharge was the immediate cause of the strike—be reinstated in his former division without loss of seniority or back pay, and that a contract signed in 1941 continue in effect day by day until the present contract is completed.

Other labor news:

Washington: Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman, said last night the NWLB is studying the wage differential between armament factories and the mining and lumbering industries in an effort to solve the problem of "labor piracy."

Speaking on a March of Time radiocast over NBC, Mr. McNutt declared, "every moment lost by the constant migration and turning over of labor will eventually mean the death of scores, perhaps hundreds or thousands of our fellow Americans."

In explanation of the declaration this week of a critical labor area in 12 western states, Mr. McNutt said the action was necessary "because we are faced with a serious falling off in the production of copper, aluminum, zinc and other non-ferrous metals, as well as certain kinds of lumber suitable for shipbuilding."

He said that while the country needs more of these materials than ever before, "we aren't even maintaining previous levels" of production.

"In the Puget Sound area alone," Mr. McNutt declared, "the labor turnover has now reached a level of over 10 per cent a month. At one place in the State of Washington only one aluminum pot line out of three is functioning. Two hundred thousand pounds of this vital metal is being lost every day by the inactivity of those lines."

While the draft, poor living conditions and transporttaion difficulties are partially responsible for this condition, Mr. McNutt said that "the principal cause of the shortage is labor piracy by other war employers in the area."

Mr. McNutt said under the new labor stabilization plan for the region employers would be asked to refrain from hiring men who cannot present certificates of separation from their previous jobs. The United States Employment Service will deny workers these certificates unless it discovered some justification for them leaving their present employers.

Success of the plan, Mr. McNutt added, depends on the voluntary co-operation of workers and employers alike.

Susanville, Calif.: Major food stores, closed six days because of a labor dispute, reopened yesterday.

The Retail Clerks' Union and employers agreed to submit differences over wage scales to Dr. J. R. Steelman, Director of the Department of Labor's Conciliation Service.

The union asked $40 a week for employees with two years' experience. The scale is $35.

A few small markets remained open during the six days.

Trenton, N. J.: The Trenton Times, which was forced to suspend publication a week ago following a strike of circulation department employees resulting in refusal of printers and pressmen to pass a picket line, last night appeared on the street in the form of a small typewritten eight-page tabloid.

It is planned to run a 16-page paper today.

Negotiations between the management of the Trenton Times Newspapers and the striking employees are at a standstill.

Wives in Industry Prolong Deferment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Married women who replace single men in war industries prolong the draft deferment of married men generally "by exactly the number they release for military service," Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey has advised the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. Hershey, in a letter made public by the WMC Sept. 10, said also that the time at which a married man receives a call to military service would "not necessarily" be affected by his wife's declining to accept a job or quitting a job she already holds.

"The only respect in which a wife's employment might become a factor in the registrant's selective employment status is in the computation of financial dependency," Mr. Hershey said, adding:

"This would seem to be a relatively unimportant matter since in a very substantial number of cases financial dependency is eliminated by the provisions of Title I of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942."

Women Guard Crossings in Cleveland

Wide World

School Children Are Protected From Traffic

When the armed services began claiming "traffic cops" in the Ohio metropolis, there had to be some way of guarding the dangerous street crossings where they had been on duty, especially for the protection of children on their way to and from school. Who else but the mothers and sisters and aunts of these children? Sure enough that proved to be the answer and now 250 of them, schooled in safety regulations and with rubber ponchos, caps, belts, whistles and hand stop signs are doing their duty like veterans and are highly praised by Police Captain Arthur Roth. Here is Mrs. Catherine Doen, mother of two children, escorting a group of youngsters across the street.

U. S. Pushes Program Calling For 12,000,000 Under Arms

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The setting up of a United States Army, Navy, and Air Force of approximately 12,000,000 men—the largest in the world—is being pushed with increasing vigor as events convince Washington that American manpower alone can crush Germany and Japan.

Although there are still influential advisers who hold that a moderately sized but superlatively trained army is better than a huge force of perhaps 8,000,000 men, the War Department is apparently satisfied that only many millions of fighting land troops can insure complete and overwhelming victory.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall have repeatedly emphasized that the United States massive production of armaments must be matched by an equally impressive army.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, announced today that hearings on a bill to draft 18 and 19-year-old youths for military service would probably start next week. The Senate Military Affairs Committee is expected to begin its hearings at the same time. There is general agreement that Congress will grant the Army's request for the right to induct males of this age.

Just Begun

A measure of the fact that America has only just begun to throw its great weight into the military scales is shown by official statements that out of the more than 3,000,000 men already in the Army, only 500,000, or approximately one out of every six, has yet left the country. It is no secret, however, that embarkations are increasing in size and frequency.

According to the best information available to the press, war officials are now aiming at an army of 8,000,000 plus an air force of 2,000,000 and a navy of at least 1,500,000. Although the Soviet Union may have a larger reserve of men with some degree of military training, it is thought doubtful if that country could ever maintain and supply an army of 8,000,000 men. So far as this country knows, the German and Japanese Armies are still considerably short of this figure.

It is expected that with the help of American munitions plants, the British Empire will eventually be able to keep in the field an army of from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 fully equipped men, although there is still a tendency for the British to concentrate on air power.

There is not the slightest doubt expressed here but that the Allies will have the necessary men to do the job. No one is prepared to say, however, just how many it will eventually take.

So far as can be learned, military strategists are still clearer in their thoughts regarding the strength of the American units which will have to be used against Germany than to those which must be sent against Japan. Many persons in Washington hold that Japan's grip upon all conquered territory could be broken by a relatively small American land force operating in conjunction with overwhelming aerial and naval power.

Need on Continent

It is felt, however, that as many as 3,000,000 Anglo-American troops may have to be utilized on the Continent of Europe against Germany even if Russia does not fall. In the event that the Red Army collapses, a larger force would be needed, it is held.

Asked if it might be necessary to draft the 18- and 19-year-olds this year, in the event of favorable Congressional action, President Roosevelt declared today that this appeared unlikely, since the Army is now getting all the men it can train with present facilities.

The War Department has already announced that the Army will number between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 men by the end of this year, while the 8,000,000 figure is expected to be reached by the end of 1943. This means, it is apparent, that induction and training facilities may be obliged to handle as many as 335,000 new soldiers a month during all of next year.

Nunnally Johnson Adapting 'Moon Is Down' to Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

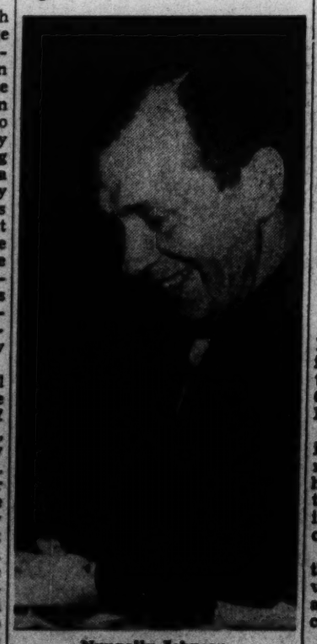
Having paid $300,000 for John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down," Twentieth Century-Fox is crowding it toward production as fast as possible.

Nunnally Johnson, at present at work on the screen play, adapted Mr. Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath" to the screen, and also did the screen play for the currently popular "The Pied Piper." He is a former newspaperman and magazine writer who has found the screen a good medium for his talents.

Mr. Johnson does not hold with those who contend that the stage is only temporarily in the doldrums. "Movies" he says, "began where the stage left off, the stage is in the doldrums because motion pictures are a much better way to tell a story than the stage. Why should writers go on designing plays for performance behind a proscenium arch and bound by three walls when they can have as much space and time as they want in the motion picture? In "The Moon is Down," for example, there are perhaps 15 places where characters refer to something that has taken place offstage. We will simply go to all these referred incidents in the picture and show them."

Hollywood is giving the usual word-of-mouth casting of "The Moon Is Down," and the names of Orson Welles, Henry Travers, Charles Laughton, and Monty Woolley are most frequently heard. Mr. Johnson favors Welles for Colonel Lanser and Travers for the Mayor. He believes that the brevity of the Broadway run was due not so much to lack of interest in Mr. Steinbeck's human and humane Nazis as to casting. For the Hollywood production, he says, he will seek out people who will melt, so to speak, into the parts, and not be judged primarily as professional actors.

Mr. Johnson has bordered on the documentary in several of his films —notably in "Grapes of Wrath"; and asked what his opinion of the chances of documentary to contend with the commercial entertainment film might be after the war, he said he favored the documentary, all things being equal. This doesn't mean, he was quick to explain, that the story film is done. It means merely that a quickening of public interest in factual happenings will lead workers who have done well in the story film to lend their talents to making current history just as entertaining, just as exciting.



Nunnally Johnson

Now preparing John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down" for the screen.

Army Doubles Its Divisions In Eight Months

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY, LOUISIANA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commander of the U. S. Army ground forces, declared here today that the number of divisions in existence or in process of mobilization is more than double the total at the beginning of the year.

Further, this rate of expansion can be maintained without let-up to the limit of the country's manpower, he said in an interview, as there are now in full operation all the agencies required to produce both equipment and trained units.

General McNair, who commands all ground forces within Continental United States, revealed this and other facts regarding the Army's development while observing the ground-air co-ordination phase of the combat maneuvers of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Third Army.

Not only is the Army expanding rapidly in size, General McNair said, but the range of training facilities is constantly being enlarged to meet the demands of the global conflict. American soldiers now are being schooled in every type of warfare, from jungle to icy waters.

This year's maneuvers show marked improvement in training over those of 1941, General McNair said, particularly in the development of unit leaders.

Army leadership is further being constantly strengthened, General McNair said, by the thousands of able young officers being graduated from the numerous service schools. These schools graduated more than 6,000 officers last month, he said, and will turn out over 25,000 in the next three months.

"We cannot cope with the veteran Axis armies with second-rate stuff," General McNair said. "The enemy is tough and we have got to be tougher to defeat him. There are very encouraging signs of progress in that direction in our Army."

F. B. I. Chief Advises Auto Precaution

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Chief G-Man J. Edgar Hoover, commenting on a sharp increase in thefts of automobile accessories and bicycles, advised today that persons use extra precautions to protect their property.

Mr. Hoover reported that during the first six months of this year, thefts of auto accessories and bicycles were up 30 and 27 per cent, respectively, compared with a year ago.

"The duties of the police have increased greatly during the war emergency," the F. B. I. Director said in a statement, "and there must be active co-operation between the citizen and the police officer if theft and other crimes are to be held in check."

Buffalonians Charged With Waste of Food

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—Buffalo residents are "throwing into their garbage cans enough food to feed properly a city of 10,000," City Health Commissioner Francis E. Fronczak said today.

"There has been a tremendous increase in wasted food since so many people have been getting high wartime wages and buying extravagantly," Dr. Fronczak added in a statement. "It's an out-and-out outrage."

Buffalonians, he asserted, "are throwing away left overs from previous meals that ought to be used and foods that have spoiled because they bought too much."

With "whole nations starving in Europe," declared Mr. Fronczak, "this waste is not only uneconomical, but highly unpatriotic and a menace to community health."

Martin Expects Big Republican Gains

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Representative Joseph Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, expressed confidence that the Republican Party would make "very substantial gains" in both the House and Senate in the November elections.

Specifically, he declared that he was "particularly pleased" at the prospects that the big States of Massachusetts, California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio would send predominantly Republican delegations to Congress.

"And don't mistake me," Mr. Martin said, "that's not all we're claiming." "Of course," he added, "the results of the war effort between now and November probably will have some effect on the extent of these gains."

He attributed his forecast of increased Republican strength in Congress to what he called "a general feeling throughout the country that the war effort in Washington isn't being run as efficiently as it might be."

"The people," he said, "feel that it would be a little safer if we had a strong opposition party. They realize that enormous powers have been given the Administration, and rightfully so, but they do want some prudent checks."

It Looks Like Arnall

ATLANTA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Vigorous, affable Ellis Gibbs Arnall, who campaigned for 10 months on a pledge to "destroy dictatorship" in Georgia, apparently has dealt Gov. Eugene Talmadge a political knockout in their bitter ballot battle for the State's Democratic governorship.

The young Attorney General, conductor of the most extensive hand-shaking campaign Georgia has known, steadily increased his lead in belated and unofficial returns over the veteran and colorful Governor Talmadge, but the Governor refused to concede defeat and had no comment.

Talmadge, three-time Chief Executive and known as the "Sage from Sugar Creek," staked his bid for re-election that would have given him a record 10 years in the gubernatorial seat on the issues of "white supremacy, state's rights, local self-government and old time religion."

Mr. Arnall, married and the father of one son, belittled the racial issue by insisting it was a "fake" to becloud the situation, and today emphatically claimed victory for "good government." He said:

"It will be my ambition in this critical four-year period which faces our state and nation to return the Government to the people and to destroy dictatorship."

In the latest, unofficial tabulation of votes, Mr. Arnall had won 81 counties, with a total unit vote of 241, 35 more than necessary for the nomination. Governor Talmadge had won 49 counties, with 109 unit votes. Mr. Arnall had a wide margin in the popular vote.

Glenn Miller Joins Army; Orchestra to Disband

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Glenn Miller wound up a meteoric four-year career as one of the Nation's top swing band leaders Sept. 10 by accepting a commission as captain in the Army Specialist Corps. His press representatives announced that the orchestra which they said grossed a million dollars last year would be disbanded. The musician is a native of Clarinda, Iowa.

Explosion Wrecks Hackettstown Plant

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 11 (AP)—An explosion rocked the war production plant of the Essex Specialty Company here yesterday and the Army Explosives Branch said later three fatalities were reported.

Five persons were injured, the Army said through its Chicago office, and $10,000 property damage was caused.

Fire followed the explosion, but was brought under control by the combined fire departments of Hackettstown and Washington in about half an hour. The plant formerly made fireworks and flares.

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'Count Me In' at the Shubert—Primary Campaign Nearing an End

Butterworth and Luella Gear Featured in New Musical Show

By L. A. Sloper

The first musical of the season, "Count Me In," which began a tryout at the Shubert Theater in Boston Thursday evening, is based on a good idea and is notable chiefly for its dancing. It employs the comedic talents of Charles Butterworth and Luella Gear, and offers an array of attractive young people, some pleasant music, amusing settings, and costumes of startling colors. It is overweight on book, and short on comedy.

Hal LeRoy's tapping and Gower and Jeanne's duo dancing are the highlights. The three Ross Sisters, who appear at first to be a new team of voiceless harmonizers, turn out to be extraordinary contortionists. Melissa Mason repeats her raggedy-ann dances. Joe E. Marks and the four Rhythmaires help out with their comic songs. Alice Dudley contributes some eccentric dancing and also leads a modern dance number the significance of which escaped me. Mary Healy is a pretty girl with a light voice. June Preisser seems to have gone in for the Betty Hutton routine.

The story pokes good-natured fun at civilian war workers and female soldiers. Mr. Butterworth is an ineffective map dealer in the milquetoast tradition whose family are all active in defense work but who cannot find a niche for himself. Ultimately, of course, he comes through with the strategy that defeats the Japanese. His wife (Miss Gear) is a sergeant in the WAAPS (Women's Auxiliary, etc., etc., etc., Patrol).

One of the most amusing scenes is that in which her husband interrupts her lecture to refugees on American history. In her version, women, from Queen Isabella down, are the outstanding figures. Mr. Butterworth suggests that several men had a place in the record; and when Miss Gear proudly recalls that in 1919 women gained the vote he reminds her that they elected Warren Harding.

Another entertaining sketch, set in the office of a draft board and called "O. K.—1-A," intimates that nobody but Mr. Butterworth can escape Army service. A good song number is "The Woman of the Year," which is interrupted by the abstruse dance number mentioned above. The lines and lyrics are all in good taste except for the double entendre of Miss Gear's song, "On Leave for Love."

On the opening night the show suffered from a slow pace and an inept direction. Much of the comedy was labored, and most of the curtain gags were anti-climactic. The penultimate scene, in which Mr. Butterworth gives an illustrated lecture on his naval strategy, was prolonged and dull. No doubt some of these faults can be ameliorated.

'Mr. Sycamore' Coming

The Theater Guild plans to bring its production of "Mr. Sycamore" to the Colonial Theater in Boston on Monday, Oct. 12. Stuart Erwin heads the cast in what is said to be his first Broadway stage role. The play, by Ketti Frings, is a fantasy based on a story by Robert Ayre about a postman who gets tired of walking.

The Daily Dialer

Frank Black conducts the Cities Service Concert ensemble in a group of Victor Herbert's waltzes, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

The last of Columbia's adult "School of the Air" programs, "American Youth and the War," written by Frank Ernest Hill, will illustrate the need for children's aid in the war, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Orson Welles, is guest narrator on "Men, Machines — Victory," Blue-WHDH, 10:30 p. m.

Alva Johnston, writer, and Oscar Levant, are guests on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Helen Hayes appears on "Theater of Today" in "Piper's Grove," written for her by Cameron Hawley, CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

"Three Hearts for Julia," starring Ann Sothern and Melvyn Douglas, has gone into production at M-G-M, with Richard Thorpe directing. The cast includes Lee Bowman, Richard Ainley, Felix Bressart, and Reginald Owen.

Lois Lynn

Lyric soprano and formerly a member of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, who is going to take up an important singing role with the Hamid-Morton three-ring circus, opening in the Boston Garden Sept. 28 for a seven-day engagement under the auspices of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

'Priorities On Parade' With Music

Importance of defense work in an airplane factory is urged during the course of a musical comedy plot in "Priorities on Parade" at the Paramount and Fenway. The story is concerned with the ambitions of the six youthful members of a swing band and the girl singer and dancer who accompanies them. When they find it difficult to get other employment they take jobs in a bomber plant, put on a musical show, are offered a fat contract on Broadway, and then must make a choice between their private careers and their defense jobs.

The entertainment depends more on specialties than on plot suspense or production. There is, for instance, some amusing nonsense by Jerry Colonna in his familiar style. Johnny Johnston sings, and so does Betty Rhodes, who makes a surprising entrance disguised in a welder's helmet. Ann Miller contributes some lively dances, and there is rough-and-tumble comedy by Vera Vague. The dialogue is replete with swing slang.

The companion feature, "Grand Central Murder," is a mystery melodrama in which half a dozen or so suspects are assembled while the story of the crime and its background are unfolded. Among the players are Van Heflin, Patricia Dane, Cecilia Parker, Virginia Grey, Samuel S. Hinds, Sam Levene, Connie Gilchrist, and Mark Daniels.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs

4:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), 11.79mc and (15.35mc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Sunday, Sept. 13

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

State Policing of Polls Urged In 11th Congressional District

An appeal to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to assign State Police to supervise the policing of polls in the 11th Congressional District on Tuesday, Sept. 15, was made today by J. Ralph Granara, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the district.

Mr. Granara said he made the request, contained in a letter, "because I have every reason to believe that threats and violence will be used to intimidate the voters" on primary day.

The candidate is one of three aspirants for the Democratic nomination which is tantamount to election in that district. The others are former Gov. James M. Curley and Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge.

In his letter to the Governor, Mr. Granara charged that former State Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., a Curley supporter, ordered a Boston police sergeant and two policemen to remove Mr. Granara from the platform at a political rally held in behalf of another candidate. He charged that "the sergeant and two police officers removed me from the platform, thereby denying me, a candidate, American citizen, and legal voter of the city of Boston, of my Constitutional rights."

Further, Mr. Granara charged that on Labor Day afternoon former Governor Curley "introduced a colored air-raid warden as myself. . . . This led to an unwarranted attack on myself and young daughter, Audrey, aged nine, in which my daughter was knocked to the pavement and my clothes torn off my back."

He said the State Police should supervise the primary "because of the local situation and the embarrassing position some members of the Boston Police Department find themselves in."

After a one-day pause in campaigning to attend a House session in Washington on the soldiers' voting bill, Massachusetts Representatives in Congress were back in the State today bringing their renomination or advancement drives to high speed.

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton, addressing a Pemberton Square rally yesterday, termed the Libyan desert service of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Beverly a "hoax" and a "Cook's tour of the desert."

John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, also Democratic Senatorial candidate, continued his campaign by asserting that "I am in the fight to the finish—to end the rubber stamp representation in Congress that makes no contribution to solving the problems that beset us. . . . . We have a fuel oil problem that is still unanswered, though winter is just around the corner."

Senator Lodge, on a visit to a Worcester war production plant, commented on the President's Monday night speech, saying:

"He hit the problem on the head. A great many people don't like the way he said it, but he is the Commander-in-Chief and we are in a war. I believe that he should have the powers to do what he asks. He is absolutely right that you can't let prices get away from you."

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—"Lets Be Neighbors."
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns; Vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—First baseball game: Boston Braves-Pittsburgh Pirates.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Second baseball game: Boston Braves-Pittsburgh Pirates.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansair"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is Navy Norfolk"; Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing! Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, News.
10:15 p. m.—Network Program.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orch.
10:45 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—George Duffy's Orch.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 12

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World."; "Weapons for Victory—Money"; Prof. Alvin Hansen, speaker.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
8:30 p. m.Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Shubert—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Tonight at 8:30," featuring Robert E. Perry, Louise Kanasireff in three short Noel Coward plays: "Hands Across the Sea," "Fumed Oak," and "Ways and Means." 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40. (Last week of season.)

Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," presented by the New England Repertory. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts — "The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Flying With Music." 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 9:10.

Kenmore—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Cary, Jean Phillips. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel—"March on America," "John Vandercook." "Tex McCrary," "Parachute Athletes." "Quiz Kids." "Horton Hatches the Egg," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:35.

Paramount—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Johnnie Johnston, Betty Rhodes. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Sam Levene. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:55, 6:10, 8:15, 10:25. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Scollay—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—Another feature length comedy with James Gleason and William Tracy, "The City of Stalingrad." "Self-Defense," "Fitzpatrick Travel, Mexico," "Information Please." "A Wedding in India," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Somewhere I'll Find You." Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10.

Telepix—"Information Please" "Pete Smith Comedy." "Mexico." "Cruise Sports." Cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Black Doll," Nan Grey, Donald Wood. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:45, 6:10, 8:40. "Lady in the Morgue," Preston Foster. 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:15, 9:45.

Tremont— "Fantasia." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Uptown—"Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. "10 Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:30. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 9:25 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Smart Aleck," East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. "Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 2, Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 3:17, 9:27. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:43, 6:39, 9:25. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 2, 5:14.

Coolidge Corner: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Caroline Landis. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 8.

University: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3, 6:20, 9:25. "March of Time." 3:45, 5:45, 8:45. "Ships with Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks. 1:45, 5, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2. Continuous 7:30-11.

Strand—"Ships With Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks. 3:12, 9:12. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman: Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:14, 7, 9:37. "Stardust on Sage," Gene Autry. 2:06, 8:29.

Park: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Let's Get Gouth," East Side Kids. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 8:15. "North to the Klondike," Andy Devine. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "On the Avenue," Madeleine Carroll, William Powell. "Special Investigator." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 2:44, 6:08, 9:32. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:25, 4:49, 8:13.

Maplewood: "Rings on Her Fingers," Gene Tierney, Henry Fonda. 3:22, 9:22. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:05, 7:50.

Mystic: "Moonlight Masquerade," Dennis O'Keefe, Jane Frazee. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:15, 8:20.

Strand: "10 Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 3:10, 8:15. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:05, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 1:48, 7:48.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen, Jr., 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 3:40, 8:25. "This Time for Keeps," Robert Sterling. 2:25, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor, "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. "Strange Case of Dr. Rx," Lionel Atwill, Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

Strand: "Eagle Squadron," R. Stack, Diana Barrymore. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez, Leo Carillo. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice, Leif Erikson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 2, 8.

Strand: "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce, Brod Crawford. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camea: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Susan Peters. 2:18, 7:54. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 3:44, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Torpedo Boat," Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

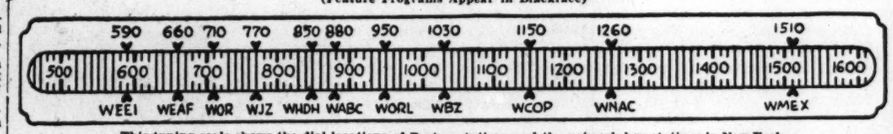
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell, Robert Benchley. "Yukon Patrol," Allan Lane, Lita Conway. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:40, 8:10. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 2:15, 6:40, 9:44.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Braves-Pittsburgh Pirates	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Snapshots	Prescott's Holiday	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	first baseball game.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	"Lazy River"	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Ernest Kantzler	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Second baseball game:	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	Chemical Warfare	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	burgh Pirates	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Treasury Parade	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Second baseball game:	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Talk; Orchestra	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	burgh Pirates	Terry O'Toole, variety show
5:15		International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Braves-Pirates baseball.	
5:30	Follies: "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports: Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Political Talk	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Political Talk	Political Talk
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Candlelight and Silver:	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Political Talk	Music	News of the World	Political Talk	Political Talk
7:30	Treasury Parade	"The Lone Ranger";	Neighborhood Call	Political Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	"Marching Along"	western drama	Frontline Headlines	Political Talk	Treasury Parade
8:00	Fred Bardy Variety	Earl Godwin, News	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	The Gay Nineties
8:15	Show: songs; orch.	"Gibbs & Finney"; sk.	Graham; P. Black's Or.	Political Talk	Richard Sallinger, News
8:30	American Youth in	"Those Good Old Days";	"Information Please!";	"This Is Navy Norfolk";	The Lyric Theater
8:45	the War; C. Brown	popular variety	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	Saxie Dowell's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ray	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Block's Orchestra.	Treasury Star Parade	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	'That Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album"
9:45	Boy"; serial	"Little Show"; Comedy	vocalists; Whitey Ford.	quiz with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News.	News reports; Defense
10:15	Ross; Connee Bos-	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Art Kassel's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	well; Margo; Herb	Men, Machines, Victory.	Naval Induction	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
10:45	Shriner; Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:00	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Or.	Newscast	Music You Want	Dance Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
11:30	Bob Byrne's Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45	chestra	Music; News	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musicale; News	News Services	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"; Talk	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	Military Band; News	Ruth Moss Interviews.	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore; News.	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Camp program
8:45	Carl Moore's Club	Newscast	and Posey		"The Eaton Boys"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Organ; Talk	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"; or.
9:45	590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; or.
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Air Express Music	"Aldrich Family";	"Rainbow House"; Juve-	Studio program
10:15	reports; music; or.	"The Cadets"	recording	nile Prgrm, Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute So. America.	Treasury Star Parade.	Mrs. Ralph Wright, Int.	Political Talk	"Goin' Shopping With
10:45	Food Fair	American Legion Aux.	Saturday Serenade	Political Talk; Music.	Marie Mason"
11:00	News; Garden talk.	Servicemen's Hop	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	"Golden Melodies"
11:15	American Stories	Servicemen's Hop	Coming"; comedy serial	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Let's Pretend"	Little Blue Playhouse:	America the Free; Vic-	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	"Let's Pretend"	"Forward the Nation"	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	Army Band Concert	News reports
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Reporter; Music.	Army-Navy House Party:	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Helen Hayes	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music.	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Art Moger, Talk	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	On Guard; Coast Guard	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures.	U. S. Girl Scouts'	"All Out for Victory";	Irving Kay's Orchestra.	Nancy Mase, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	Luncheon	News Service	Baseball Fans Interview.	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Fantasy in Melody	"Autumn Leaves"; Music	Army All-Stars-N. Y.	Victory Program
2:15	Books"; interview.	Fantasy in Melody	"Autumn Leaves"; Music	Giants football game	Coast Guard Parade
2:30	United We Stand.	Air Express Music	Matinee in Rhythm	Army All-Stars-N. Y.	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand.	Fishermen's Program	Matinee in Rhythm	Giants baseball game	News reports
3:00	Pan America Calling	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research	Army All-Stars-N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Pan America Calling	Force Band	"Saturday Special"	Giants football game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Report to Nation	Air Express Music	Charles Dant'a Orch.	Army All-Stars-N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Report to Nation	Saturday Serenade	Charles Dant'a Orch.	Giants football game	Wartime Buying; Music
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii';	News	Pan American Holiday	Army All-Stars-Giants	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	Second baseball game:	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee: variety	Minstrel Melodies	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News	Minstrel Melodies	burgh Pirates	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Sports Program	NBC Concert Orch.; H.	Second baseball game:	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15	brook; Gene	Air Express Music	Leopold Spitalny, cond.	Braves-Pittsburgh	show
5:30	Krupa's Orchestra.	Music for Young Ameri-	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	cans	"Mandolettes"	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter.	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Baseball scores; Sports.
6:15	Political talk; Songs	Dinner Music	Political Talk	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup;

Buckley and Walsh in Contest for Democratic Nomination for State Auditor

Wood Without Opposition In GOP Primary

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts' 1942 contest for the Democratic nomination for State Auditor constitutes a partial replay of the 1940 campaign inasmuch as the 1940 winner and his runner-up are again vieing for the opportunity to meet the Republican nominee in the Nov. 3 election.

Thomes J. Buckley, State Auditor, and Leo D. Walsh, of Boston, the 1940 runner-up, are the Democratic contestants. And for the fourth successive year Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, former State Auditor, will be the Republican nominee. He has no primary opposition.

With voter interest in the primary contests extremely slight, even in connection with the United States Senator and Gubernatorial nominations, little is being heard regarding the State Auditor contest.

Auditor Buckley is continuing his tactics of 1940 when as the "mystery man" he won the Democratic nomination from a field of four. As in 1940, he is appearing seldom in public. He is attending no rallies, saying his personal campaign is devoted to personal contact work throughout the State. He said it was this type of campaign that two years ago won for him.

Voters Mistook

Yet political leaders and observers are still convinced as they were two years ago, that Mr. Buckley's 1940 primary and election victories were scored because many voters mistook him for Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor, who was one of the popular leaders within the Democratic party.

They insist this was the reason he survived the G. O. P. sweep of all other State-wide offices.

Among numerous Democratic leaders the opinion is circulating that the State Auditor is seeking to continue to benefit by the similarity of names by failing to make rally appearances and by not attending the numerous house parties.

Mr. Buckley's oft-spoken answer is, "I am an auditor, not an orator." The Auditor said his private experience has included auditing and accounting. In addition, prior to becoming Auditor in January, 1941, Mr. Buckley served in the Work Projects Administration Finance Division.

Since taking office, Mr. Buckley has been in the limelight only on a few occasions. The latest was when he released his audit report on the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety which he charged with wastefulness and unsound financial practices. He gained considerable publicity when he made a losing effort in the Supreme Court to gain authority to audit the account of the Boston Elevated Railway.

His victorious campaign two years ago was his first for public office.

On the other hand, his opponent, Mr. Walsh, has sought the Democratic Auditor's nomination since 1936. In that year State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley defeated him 254,302 votes to 99,848, and went on to re-election. In 1938, Mr. Walsh was runner-up to the latter Buckley in a three-man fight, Mr. Buckley receiving 285,158 votes and Mr. Walsh 80,810. In 1940 the present State Auditor led Mr. Walsh by a vote of 156,148 to 61,977 in a four-man contest.

Serving Third Year

Mr. Walsh is now serving his third year as Assistant Director of Americanization in the City of Boston. For several years he studied auditing and accounting in the Young Men's Catholic Association and for three years attended Suffolk Law School. In addition he operates two newspapers, the Fitchburg News and the South Boston News.

Unlike Mr. Buckley, Mr. Walsh said his campaign mainly consists of appearing at the rallies of the major candidates in person or sending representatives to such meetings.

Because of the unusual voting situation, it appears almost impossible to determine at this time who will win. Meanwhile, former State Auditor Wood is on the sidelines awaiting the election campaign.

Mr. Wood graduated from Harvard College in 1903, after which he served three terms on the Cambridge Common Council. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1909 to 1911 and was Asistant Secretary to Gov. Samuel W. McCall from 1916 to 1919. In the last named year he was appointed to the State Income Tax Division, remaining there for nearly 20 years. Recently he returned to the Division.

This is the last of nine articles on Massachusetts primary candidates and issues.

By a Staff Photographer

Concrete Home—Before and After

Can you visualize your future home? Here's a test in Needham, Mass. The concrete home under construction, below, appears rather severe and cold, but one family moved in and see what they got—above. Shrubs and lawns, paint, interior curtains and finished walks must be visualized to get the right home when one is buying a place "in the rough." This house was built by a representative of the Portland Cement Association who believed in his own product.

Democrats Bid to Profit by G. O. P. Apathy

Continued from Page 1

District of Southern Maine, where the State's four major shipyards are located, that the Democrats are running their strongest candidate, former Gov. Louis J. Brann. Always a potent vote-getter, Mr. Brann is campaigning against Robert Hale, former Speaker of the House, who unseated the isolationist Congressman, James C. Oliver, in the Republican Primary last June.

A major factor in deciding this race, apart from the size of the G. O. P. turnout, is expected to be the extent to which the Townsendite followers of Mr. Oliver leave the Republican banner to support Mr. Brann.

Townsend Indorses Brann

Although this group has been traditionally Republican in Maine, their national leader, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, has indorsed the Democratic former Governor, and many of the local people have promised him their support.

On the other hand, Mr. Hale points out that Mr. Brann has not indorsed the Townsend Plan itself, but only liberal old-age pensions after the war. "There is nothing Mr. Brann has said to the Townsend people to which I would not subscribe myself," said Mr. Hale.

The possibilities of this Townsend vote are shown, however, by a few figures. Two years ago, when former Governor Brann was defeated for the United States Senatorship by Ralph O. Brewster, he lost the First District by 12,300 votes.

Since Mr. Oliver received 6,200 votes in his unsuccessful effort at renomination last June 15, it is pointed out in political circles that a theoretical switch of the Oliver vote from Republican to Democratic, with the other factors remaining unchanged, would elect Mr. Brann.

Resent Defeat of Oliver

Of course, it is not likely that all Oliver voters will change their party allegiance in this fashion, but there is strong evidence that many of them will, not so much through belief that Mr. Brann is a great Townsendite as through displeasure at Mr. Hale for unseating their champion, Mr. Oliver.

This condition is thus believed more likely to influence the result Sept. 14 than the so-called "shipyard vote." While the Brann campaign managers believe there are 30,000 more shipyard workers in the District than two years ago, and that most of these would vote Democratic, Republican leaders point out that very few new registrations have taken place — less than 800 in Portland, South Portland, and Westbrook together—and conclude that the shipyard men have not changed their voting residences for this election.

It is the belief of Republican leaders that most of the new workers have come from outside the First Congressional District, and so will be ineligible to vote in the Brann-Hale contest.

Next in interest to the Congressional fight in the First District, and keenest of the Statewide contests, is the effort of George W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston banker and business executive, to win the Governorship from Gov. Sumner Sewall, youthful scion of the Maine shipbuilding family, who is seeking re-election on his record of promises kept.

Political observers believe this race will be very close, and, while a Lane victory would be a political upset, consider such a development not beyond the realm of possibility.

Mr. Lane, whose personal business accomplishments are a success story, was interviewed at the Poland Spring Hotel, at Poland Spring, which he took control of earlier this year in association with Fred H. Lancaster, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In addition to the beautiful resort at Poland Spring, Mr. Lane is the operator of a chain of theaters and principal owner of the National Fireworks Company, which has seven large munitions plants scattered over the country.

Started as Poor Boy

Pointing out that he started as a poor boy, having to go to work while still in grammar school, he cited his record of working up from the bottom as his qualification for giving Maine an "efficient business administration." By contrast, he accused Governor Sewall of inefficiency and "bungling" and "not knowing a profit from a surplus."

The Governor, on the other hand, when interviewed here, pointed to his record of airports constructed with Federal funds, of a State Guard established and trained, of the State's financial position improved by $2,000,000 in administrative savings and increased State revenues, of the bonded indebtedness reduced to the lowest point since 1931, of old-age assistance placed on a sound current-revenue basis, of the State's largest paid advertising program to promote tourist business.

The Governor remarked he thought this record showed the State is in good condition, and that it showed what he can do.

Attracting much less attention among the State-wide contests, but nevertheless of national importance, is the campaign of United States Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) for re-election to a third six-year term. He is opposed by Fulton J. Redman (D), long-time champion of the League of Nations, who, however, has not been so successful a vote-getter as his running-mate, Mr. Brann.

The consensus is that Senator White, who has warmly supported the President's foreign policies, will be re-elected by a comfortable margin.

Republicans Have Edge Here

In contrast with the close race in the First Congressional District, the incumbent Republicans are expected to win easy victories in the two remaining Congressional Districts.

In the Second District, Representative Margaret Smith is expected to defeat Bradford Redonnet, the Democratic nominee, while in the Third District, Representative Frank Fellows has no opposing candidate.

From a national standpoint, the Maine election this year has attracted less attention than usual because of the country's preoccupation with the war. The Democrats have brought Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, here in their behalf, and have announced that Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, Majority Floor Leader, will speak here on election eve. But the usual Republican effort to win votes by use of outside speakers is missing, and both parties have had to limit their campaigning because of gas rationing.

Many a candidate has been soliciting votes from fellow strap-hangers while riding to a speaking engagement in a bus.

Both Want to Go to Congress

Berkeley Studio, International Press Service, Inc.

Robert Hale (R) — Portland attorney, former Speaker of Maine House.

Louis J. Brann (D) — Lewiston attorney and former Governor of Maine.

Single-House Oil Heat 'Dependency' Small

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

While New England stands on the threshold of winter debating the wisdom of converting oil-burning heating systems to coal, the United States Department of Commerce released some surprising figures disclosing that out of 34,144,370 single-family houses in the United States only a little more than 3,000,000 are equipped with oil burners.

As a matter of fact, the Department said, 19,000,000 homes already use coal or coke for heat and 8,000,000 of them resort wholly to wood. The 3,000,000 homes relying on fuel oil for heating were found to be concentrated mostly in the northern states, with about 50 per cent of them in the urban districts of New England.

In rural districts fuel oil was used more often for small heating stoves than in central heating furnaces. Only about 14,000,000 of the more than 34,000,000 homes in the country had central heating units, it was said.

Almost two-thirds of the homes using fuel oil were found to be located in New England, the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, where restrictions were recently placed upon the sales of these products.

The survey by the Department of Commerce was made in conjunction with the last census, which included a careful tabulation of housing needs. Release of the figures on heating equipment was pushed ahead of schedule due to the significance of heating at this time.

The summary showed that coal or coke was used in 54 per cent of all the nation's homes while wood was used in 22 per cent, gas in 11 per cent and fuel oil or other petroleum products in only 9 per cent. Steam or hot water furnished heat for 7,424,844 occupied dwelling units or about one-fifth of all the homes, while piped warm air systems were reported for 5,725,273 units.

Almost 20,000,000 homes were found to be without central heating systems, most of them reporting so-called "heating" stoves, circulator heaters with flues and nonportable electric or gas heaters. In the North, 60.2 per cent had central heating equipment, compared with 27.1 per cent in the West and 11.4 per cent in the South.

The steam or hot water system predominated in both the South and North, but in the West the piped hot air system was most popular.

Central heating equipment was naturally more prominent in the cities than in the rural areas. Approximately 12,000,000 of the 14,000,000 homes with central heating were located in urban communities. Almost two-thirds of the urban homes, however, used coal or coke.

Freezes Without Bursts

The home building stories of a wartime period are going to emerge largely from the research laboratories where new materials and new methods of construction are being worked out on a scale never before attempted in this industry.

What housing will lose in the field of actual construction during the war it has more than made up for in technical advances planned for the postwar area. Piping so flexible that it will not burst when frozen, concrete that hardens overnight, bathtubs made of glass, fixtures fashioned with plastics, lightweight doors that slide into the walls to conserve space, fireplaces that give out as much heat as a coal stove, heating systems that use the floors for radiators . . . these and many more features will come out of the war as established parts of the modern home.

Financing Declines

For those who don't know it, home financing is dropping off in Massachusetts at the rate of $1,000,000 a month.

Reports from savings and loan institutions, banks and individual lending agencies today showed that home mortgaging amounted to $17,664,000 in July as compared with $18,788,000 in June and $23,327,000 for July, 1941.

Savings and loan associations (co-operative banks) financed $8,152,000 worth of homes in July for the beest showing of all loan agencies. Insurance companies lent $202,000, banks and trust companies $1,076,000, mutual savings banks $4,325,000, individuals $3,368,000 and miscellaneous agencies $541,000.

Private Building Clamp

The complete stoppage of all private construction is imminent.

Drastic reductions by the War Production Board in private construction last week is generally viewed by local builders as leading to the final clamp down on all private building. In the first World War the shutdown order came quickly and forcibly and was not removed until several months after the war ended.

When the order comes, as expected, it will take several months at least to liquidate homes already built and ready for occupancy. Such developments as Oakdale in East Natick and the Royal Barry Wills community in Lexington still have homes available that were built with prewar materials.

In the year to come, those who want new homes will have to pay higher prices for them from families who bought them this year or last year. The feeling is that the man with a modern home will be in a sound position, able to sell at a reasonable profit if he cares to during the war period.

Baldwin Tops Connecticut's G. O. P. Ticket

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—Connecticut Republicans chose Raymond E. Baldwin today to lead them as their gubernatorial nominee for the third time in a State election and B. J. Monkiewicz as Representative-at-Large, a post he held in Congress two years ago.

Noisy demonstratons accompanied the nominations.

Mr. Baldwin, who in 1938 broke a long string of Democratic victories, lost two years ago by 13,000 votes to Gov. Robert A. Hurley, his prospective rival in the November election.

The convention, which adopted a "win-the-war" theme, opened last night when keynoter Clare Boothe Luce accused the government of fighting a "soft war," but urged Republicans to co-operate with the administration and the President.

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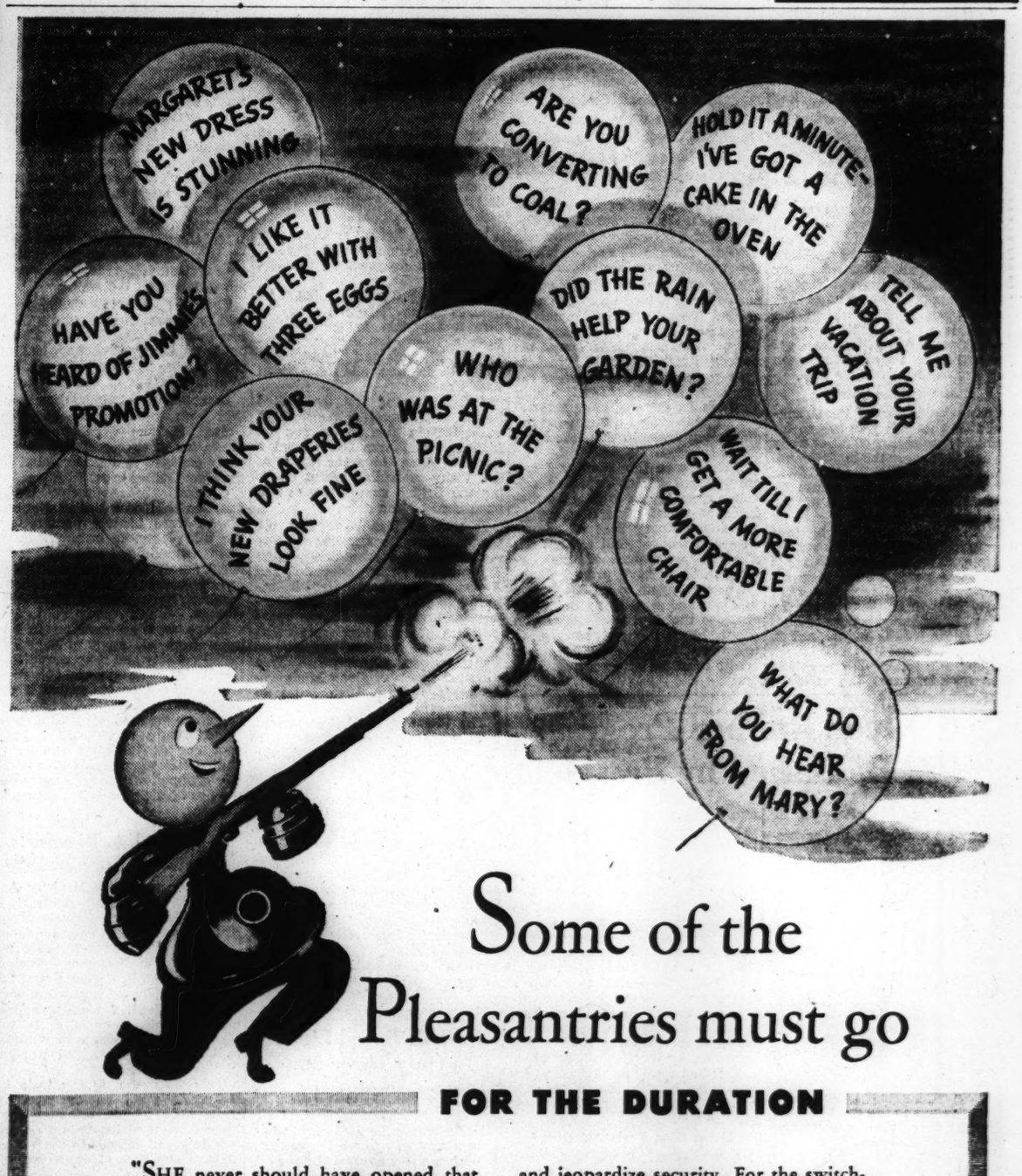

MARGARET'S NEW DRESS IS STUNNING
ARE YOU CONVERTING TO COAL?
HOLD IT A MINUTE— I'VE GOT A CAKE IN THE OVEN
HAVE YOU HEARD OF JIMMIE'S PROMOTION?
I LIKE IT BETTER WITH THREE EGGS
DID THE RAIN HELP YOUR GARDEN?
TELL ME ABOUT YOUR VACATION TRIP
I THINK YOUR NEW DRAPERIES LOOK FINE
WHO WAS AT THE PICNIC?
WAIT TILL I GET A MORE COMFORTABLE CHAIR
WHAT DO YOU HEAR FROM MARY?

Some of the Pleasantries must go

FOR THE DURATION

"SHE never should have opened that hand with a heart lead"—"Wasn't yesterday a terrible day?"—"Looks like a real offensive in the Pacific"—"I'll let June go to the Saturday night dance if your Carol can go with her"—"Did you get enough sugar for canning?"

These and a thousand other pleasantries make up the friendly pattern of American life. They are the subjects of many of the one hundred million telephone calls made every day. In normal times they are the life-blood of the telephone industry which employs 400,000 people.

In war time they hamper production and jeopardize security. For the switchboards over which these pleasantries pass are the ones over which go the orders and instructions for the building of ships, the transporting of troops, the dispatch of aircraft, the supplying of munitions of war, the functioning of civil and military authority.

Certainly, the interchange of friendly conversation helps morale, and there's room for a little of it on telephone lines and switchboards. But "little" is the word. If your own family exceeds that "little," you have an opportunity to speed war communications by cutting down on non-essential calling. Will you help?

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Base in New Guinea Secure; A Battle in the Mists

Continued from Page 1

practical track across the mountains from west to east. The Japanese momentarily are concerned with protecting their airfields at Lae, Salamaua and Buna, which in their turn are outer bulwarks of main Japanese base in this area at Rabaul.

Attack through Owen Stanley Range gap can only become a real menace when it is connected with a sea-borne movement toward Port Moresby.

Small Force Engaged

The numbers engaged in this mountain fighting are necessarily small; the terrain and supply problem see to that. Even if the Japanese can squeeze themselves through the narrow mountain funnel and emerge on the other side their numbers and lack of heavy equipment will make them easy prey for an Allied counterattack.

Paradoxical as it may seem, our successes at Solomons and Milne Bay have forced this activity in New Guinea on the enemy. The eastern shores of this island are a vital flank to his whole position in the southwest Pacific.

The fighting in New Guinea is focused now along a nerrow path that leads across the Owen Stanley Mountains from the low-lying country around Buna to the open terrain on the Port Moresby side. In the past few days the Japanese have made considerable and unexpected progress through this unprepossessing country.

For almost six weeks sporadic fighting centered around Kokoda, a small clearing in the jungle which has a usable airfield. This was well below, on the eastern side, an 8,000-foot gap which forms a divide in the mountain range. Here small Australian forces tenaciously held up Japanese attempts to push on.

Australian Heroism

This struggle was one of the minor epics of this war. It is almost unbelievable how these men clung to the rain-sodden slopes of this fearsome alpine country, keeping up a continuous fight against some of the world's most skillful jungle fighters, giving way only when they were cut off or encircled or when the pressure of superior numbers was too great.

No one who hasn't seen this terrain can know what warfare in this younger and fiercer brother to the Burma Road can mean. It is some of the wildest and most impenetrable country to be found anywhere in the world.

I got an opportunity to see it recently, walking down the trail toward Kokoda from the Port Moresby side as far as military authorities would allow me. They told me when I started that it was tough going. I knew what they meant when I had finished the trip. It is a path that only the strongest and fittest men can get over and be ready for action when they arrive on the other side.

Battle in the Mists

From where I started the strangest battle that this war has so far produced was raging 40 miles away in mists that cover the upper slopes of the Owen Stanley Range. It was 10 minutes by fighter plane; by land it was seven days of the most gruelling walking.

Distance in these parts isn't measured by miles—it is a matter of time. You will ask how far it is to some point on the map six miles away and they will say six hours. You think they must be joking. But when you try and do it you find the joke is on you, not on them.

Along this track you can call to your friends across the valley a quarter of a mile away, and you can hear their reply. You can smell their cooking, but there is precipice between them and you. You clamber down it and up the other side, hauling yourself up by tufts of grass and branches of trees. You slip and strain; you crawl almost on hands and knees—and this is easy going.

Further along you pull yourself up sheer mountain sides using 1,322 steps roughly worn by the tread of native carriers throughout the centuries. Further on still, where mist and rain engulfs you all day all night, your feet sink above the ankles in mud and your hands slip from a grasp in soggy moss-ladened branches.

Stillness of the Jungle

Above and around you are shut in by an impenetrable stillness of the jungle. The sounds you hear are mysterious and occasionally frightening—a faint slither in leaves as some furtive creeping thing slides from your way or the rough call of tropic birds cutting through the silence.

Enormous butterflies as big as birds on the wing, flutter, droop and soar across your path, slashing the green forests with dazzling colors. As I sat from time to time to get my breath these butterflies would settle on me.

This is a land of eeriness. Somewhere amid the matted chaos of tree and vine live men in their grass huts, cultivating their tiny gardens where they grow pawpaw and bananas, taro and sweet potatoes. They live in a world of their own into which a white man can rarely penetrate. They populate forests with faeries. They people them with gods and demons and evil spirits. Years of mission schooling have not succeeded in ridding the natives of these beliefs.

Up and down this slithering track all supplies and munitions for men fighting in clouds have to pass. Success or failure depends upon human muscle. Up to a certain point mechanical transport can bring up all paraphernalia of war.

From there on it is a matter of human porterage. Hundreds of sturdy natives with hair like floor mops, sometimes decorated with hibiscus and always with a four-pronged comb with which they scratch themselves, carry on where trucks left off.

Men of Small Stature

They are mostly small men alongside the hefty Australians. But they have strong backs. Their waists are slim and they move with swinging grace of dancers.

Lines upon lines of these native carriers strode past me as I struggle along, a pole slung across their shoulder from each end of which two packages are suspended.

They sing as they march, queer native songs which seem to hover around three or four mournful minor notes. One was singing this ditty, "Boy bring him lamp, me no can look look good, place is dark too much;" which when interpreted became, "Lead kindly light amidst the encircling gloom," —a suitable song I thought for the dim green aisles in this forest cathedral.

Having seen this country I can only regard recent Japanese advance from Myola to Efogi, a distance of about 12 land miles, as an extraordinary feat of endurance and tactical skill against the stubborn resistance of the defenders. They have proved themselves once again to be fine jungle fighters. Being a more primitive creature the Japanese soldier can adapt himself more readily to primitive jungle conditions yet credit must be given where it is due.

British Forces Occupy 3 Ports on Madagascar

Continued from Page 1

three services co-operated, was carried out precisely according to plan," the Prime Minister announced.

British land, sea and air units made the attacks, with the full approval of the United States Government, in an effort to wrest complete control of the big island from the Vichy Government and eliminate it as a possible base for Axis submarines and Axis espionage agents athwart United Nations supply lines.

A communiqué last night had said simply that the action was "continuing satisfactorily."

Mr. Churchill opened his address with a statement that the Government "recently decided to resume operations in Madagascar and seize the key points from which enemy submarines might operate."

"The town of Majunga surrendered during the course of the day and operations against Morondava and Nosy Bay—the approach to Anbanja—were also completely successful," he said.

"Majunga, Morondava and Nosy Bay were assaulted in the early hours of yesterday morning and captured with little opposition and light casualties," Mr. Churchill said.

[French reports broadcast by the Vichy Radio acknowledged the fall of Majunga and Morondava and said that British motorized columns were advancing on Tananarive, the island capital of Madagascar, and on Antsirabe.]

Mr. Churchill said that British, South African and East African troops and South African Air Forces took part in the assault operations.

Vichy Admits Defense Slight

Vichy dispatches acknowledged that French troops had been able to put up little more than token resistance which "above all, was intended to save our honor."

It was frankly conceded that the chief obstacle in the way of the British was difficult terrain.

Tananarive is about 350 miles southeast of Majunga and an equal distance northeast of the port of Morondava.

Antsirabe is a railway terminal 80 miles south of the Capital.

Dispatches to Vichy from the Tananarive radio station reported that de Gaullist—Fighting—French assisted the British.

However, a British commentator in London said no Fighting French forces were involved in the operation.

The Rome Radio quoted dispatches from Tokyo as saying that a Japanese submarine had sunk a 10-000-ton British transport in Mozambique Channel between Madagascar and the African East Coast.

After declaring that the United States had "equal responsibility" with Britain for the attack on Madagascar, Pierre Laval read a telegram from Governor Annet of the Vichy-controlled island denying the British charge that it had been used by the Axis.

It was on that basis that the United States Department of State announced in Washington yesterday that the British operation had American approval. British informants said yesterday that German espionage agents have operated in Madagascar and that Japanese submarines preying on Indian Ocean shipping had been supplied in coves along Madagascar's more than 3,000 miles of coast.

The Vichy Chief of Government took particular exception to a British communiqué that said the operation was dictated by military necessity.

"That the occupation was due to military necessity is a thesis that may be supported or not," M. Laval said. "But that the British should try to justify their aggression by raising false pretexts is something I cannot support."

There was no confirmation of this report from any other source.

The Berlin Radio simultaneously broadcast a report that a Japanese submarine had sunk "a British warship of 8,000 tons" in the same waters. It was not clear whether the two radiocasts were garbled versions of the same report or whether they referred to different incidents.

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines at Stalingrad

Black arrows indicate new Nazi gains which Russians acknowledge. Shaded extensions represent advances to Volga north and south of embattled city which Germans claim, but which are not confirmed by Russian reports.

New Guinea:

Japanese Fail To Pass Efogi

A terse communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters on the fighting in New Guinea said the Japanese had failed to advance from Efogi, which they reached Sept. 9 after a 12-mile push across the summit of the mountains, but indicated that the battle had not reached a decisive phase.

"Bitter fighting continues with casualties heavy on both sides," the bulletin said.

Prime Minister John Curtin, meanwhile, assured the Australian House of Representatives in Canberra that the United Nations command had prepared plans to stabilize the situation in New Guinea and declared that according to the latest information from the front these plans now are being carried out.

Mr. Curtin disclosed that high-ranking Allied officers had visited New Guinea very recently to study the problem on the spot.

The fighting in New Guinea was said to be centering around a narrow mountain trail south of Efogi, but the difficulty of communicating with the front made it impossible to obtain details of the action.

It appeared obvious, however, that both the Japanese and the United Nations were employing forces far in excess of any previously engaged in actual combat in the New Guinea area.

General MacArthur's headquarters said that United Nations planes were heavily bombarding the thin Japanese communication lines extending backward from Efogi across the mountains to the enemy bases in the Buna-Gona sector on the eastern shores of New Guinea.

There was no mention in reports from the front of Japanese aerial activity and it appeared that the Allied planes were operating without serious opposition from enemy fighters.

Many green-clad Japanese snipers were said to have been shot out of trees by low-flying United Nations planes which literally chopped off the tree-tops with the fire of their machines guns and cannons.

Australian Beauforts Attack Warships

In Melbourne, Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford said Australian-built Beauforts, torpedo-toting planes, had made an enormous contribution to United Nations air power in the Southwest Pacific.

Mr. Drakeford declared that the attack by these home-produced Beauforts Sept. 7 upon Japanese warships off Normanby Island, New Guinea, made a new phase in United Nations aerial warfare in this theater.

This was the first attack by Beauforts upon enemy warships as torpedo planes, although they have been used heretofore on patrol duty and bombed to the bottom at least one enemy submarine, the Air Minister said.

Stalingrad:

Fighting Continues In Virtual Caldron

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star said the Axis forces before Stalingrad outnumbered those of any previous campaign. About a million men on both sides participated in the battle for Moscow last fall, hitherto the greatest single engagement of the war.

Moscow dispatches said attackers and defenders were fighting in a maelstrom of noise, fire and smoke.

The editorial in Red Star set a serious tone for the day's press comment, exhorting the defenders to fight to the last, recalling the grim measures taken by Joseph Stalin for the defense of the city in 1918 against White Russian forces.

Red Star said captured documents showed that Hitler had demanded the immediate occupation of Stalingrad at any cost.

A Russian communiqué announced that German automatic-rifiemen infiltrated western defenses of Stalingrad where Nazi shock troops won three more outlying villages yesterday, but more than 100 of the riflemen were slain.

The fall to the Axis of another settlement southwest of the Volga River industrial center was recorded and, for the first time in several days, fighting was reported south of Stalingrad.

The Russian feat in holding the Germans from Stalingrad for 17 days after Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's pincers closed upon its approaches is reminiscent of the 27-day defense of Sevastopol against a Nazi offensive which finally overwhelmed that Soviet Black Sea naval base in the Crimea last July 4.

Stalingrad, however, has none of the mountainous natural barriers such as screened Sevastopol and probably has fewer fixed heavy fortifications. How many men Marshal Semeon Timoshenko has assigned to guard it is a question, but field dispatches have repeatedly reported them outnumbered.

The von Bock striking forces, estimated as high as 500,000 troops, apparently total twice those which Marshal Fritz von Mannstein threw into the climactic Crimean campaign.

The German High Command announced that Nazi troops had penetrated fortified Russian positions south of Stalingrad and had reached the Volga River below the embattled city after bitter fighting.

"Enemy attacks to relieve the situation were frustrated," said the High Command, which previously had reported that German forces had reached the Volga above Stalingrad, thus throwing a semi-circle of steel about the great industrial center.

The German High Command announced several days ago that its forces had reached the Volga north of Stalingrad and its artillery had destroyed many river boats. What happened to this spearhead to make it necessary for the Germans again to claim that they have reached the Volga to the north was not clear.

While heavy defensive fighting and counterattacks occupied the men of Stalingrad, street engagements raged on at the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, the Russians pursued mopping-up tactics in transriver fighting in the Terek Valley of the Central Caucasus and the Soviet Army of the Central Front registered new gains, the Russians said.

Germans and Hungarians opened an offensive in the Voronezh sector northwest of Stalingrad in an effort to break off the Russian wedge in their lines on the west bank of the Don River but Red Star said they gained no immediate success.

Duesseldorf:

British Bomb Industrial City

London advices did not disclose the exact number of aircraft which participated in the assault on Duesseldorf. However, from first reports it seemed probable that it exceeded the total employed in the last large attack on that city July 31.

Thirty planes were lost in that raid, as compared with 31 last night.

Duesseldorf, 24 miles from Cologne on the right bank of the Rhine, is a large center of metallurgical, machinery and chemical industries.

The attack came after a one-night lull in the British air offensive during which Russian bombers kept up the pounding of Germany by raiding Berlin, Budapest, and Königsberg.

It was the seventh RAF night attack upon Germany in 10 successive nights.

Egypt:

Sandstorms Limit Activity at Front

Cairo dispatches said sandstorms had limited activity on the Egyptian battle front, although British artillery batteries on the southern sector loosed shells against the Axis forces of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

An Axis merchant ship was exploded and set afire by a direct hit of a torpedo-carrying aircraft on the night of Sept. 9, the communiqué said, and a scout plane later sighted the vessel low in the water and apparently sinking.

A Berlin radiocast quoted "competent German quarters" as saying that 170 British tanks had been destroyed in fighting on the El Alamein Front in Egypt since Aug. 13.

There is no confirmation for this figure from any source. German losses were not mentioned.

Sinkings:

Tenth Captain Seized by Axis

Another ship captain—skipper of a small Norwegian merchantman destroyed by an enemy submarine off the northern coast of South America—was taken prisoner aboard the raider following the torpedoing of his ship, the United States Navy disclosed.

Seizure of the vessel's master boosted to 10 the reported number of merchant ship commanders who have been held aboard Axis submarines in recent weeks. Maritime circles believe the Axis has adopted a policy of imprisoning key mariners in an effort to drain the United States supply of men capable of directing Allied cargo craft.

Sinking of a medium-sized British merchantman in the Caribbean Sea also was officially announced, raising the Associated Press score of announced Western Atlantic cargo ship losses to 463 since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Western Share in Far East Linked to Full Collaboration

Continued from Page 1

of future in the Orient. It is and must be a future of collaboration. It cannot be a future of absolute and continued dominion. There will be everywhere a progressive grant of political sovereignty to the native races, and with political sovereignty will go economic and social equality. The process is complete in the Philippines. And it is complete in China. There will never be a return to extraterritoriality and its companion denials of Chinese sovereignty. That day is passed. The process is under way in India. Its final fulfillment there may be long delayed because of the extraordinary complexity of a semi-continent inhabited by many and conflicting elements.

Basis of Relationship

But the progress of the "tutelage" system to independence certainly does not exclude the white man from substantial and profitable relationships with the Oriental countries he has freed when the period of formal tutelage is over, provided that the period ends under happy and constructive circumstances. In fact there is no reason to assume that it will not be a healthier and sounder relationship than dominion ever was. America has every reason to expect friendly and profitable relations in the future with the Philippines and with China.

United States policy toward both these countries has been consistently progressive. It was the first Western nation to indicate a willingness to renounce extraterritoriality in China. It was the first Western nation to encourage mass education for any Oriental group. It was the first Western nation to grant political sovereignty to an Oriental country. These facts have not been overlooked in the Orient. They will pay big dividends in the future.

Other Western nations have often in the past resented these American innovations. There was a reason for that resentment. They have given Americans a preferential status in the eyes of natives. They hastened a process which many, for financial reasons, desired to delay. But they have already proved their value in war.

Read the account of Lieut. Commander John H. Morrill's epic voyage from Manila Bay to Australia after the surrender of Corregidor with this in mind. Day after day he hid his open boat in some tiny island harbor. Everywhere in the Philippines the natives give him the fullest possible help, although every one was taking a grave risk to do it. But when he came to other areas he met either indifference or uneasiness. The others were not hostile, but they were definitely neutral. And they showed no readiness to expose themselves to Japanese reprisals by helping him.

Contract Between Natives

Indian troops fought magnificently for Britain on many a battlefield both in the Middle East and in Asia. The Ghurkas fought well in Malaya. And Filipinos were magnificent on Bataan. They came from countries which had either accepted independence or semi-autonomy with a promise of future independence. But other natives did little or no fighting to contest the Japanese invasion.

There were some exceptions in the Dutch East Indies, but unimportant exceptions because the Dutch had not started soon enough and on a large enough scale to train natives for the armed services. The Dutch plan was basically to defend the Indies with white men. And there was the further, inescapable reason that the natives in the Indies did not have any clear sense of a personal stake in the outcome. There was no hostility to the Dutch. Their behavior to the Dutch was friendly. But they did not posses as the Filopinos did any sense of fighting for something important to themselves.

These varying native responses to the test of Japanese invasion are important weather vanes of the future. Where they fought beside us they will willingly trade with us and accept our collaboration in development of their countries after the war. Where they did not fight beside us there will have to be revolutionary readjustments in the system if the same future is to be attained.

These facts and these conditions provide a formula for the future of the Anglo-America nations in the Orient. The political approach can only be "tutelage," ranging from its fulfillment in China to its elementary stages in primitive islands still in a state of savagery. The economic approach must be through collaboration. The social approach must be a progressive acceptance of racial equality. The future of Western nations adopting the Anglo-American attitude toward the Orient will be measured in terms of their acceptance of these rules.

Picture of the Future

Apply this formula to each individual colony and you can draw your own picture of the future. There may be some exceptions. It is even conceivable that the Chinese may desire to retain one international city such as Shanghai for economic convenience. But by and large colonies which existed in the past primarily for economic advantages to the white man will either be re-established on radically new foundations, or they will not be re-established at all.

There will be room within the formula for military establishments of the Western powers. The United States learned the way with Cuba. Cuba is sovereign and independent. But Cuba has granted the United States a naval base at Guantanamo because the grant was in the interests of Cuban security. Where fear of injustice, discrimination and arbitrary control is removed, as it was in Cuba, there will be a readiness to accept collaboration in defense as in development of the country. The Philippines will be ready after the war to accept American military bases if America desires to have them there. The formula can be applied elsewhere and undoubtedly will be.

But in military matters as in economic and politic, the basic formula must be collaboration, not domination and exploitation.

The third basic type of Western colonies in the Orient, typified by the French and Dutch, and their future will be analyzed in the next article of this series.

'Czar' Over Rubber Program Will Be Named by President

Continued from Page 1

both by an expansion in the program and centralization of authority in one Washington agency.

Synthetics See Ray of Hope

While metals to build manufacturing plants for synthetic rubber still present a troublesome problem to WPB because of their competition with war industries, the infant industry took new hope from the Baruch Committee's underlined warning "that unless the present situation involving the assigning of priorities and allocating of materials is improved, there is grave danger that there will be serious delays in the completion of plants and consequent reduction in the amount of synthetic materials produced."

Admitting that the military men must decide what things come first in war production, the Committee pointed out at the same time that "unless the flow of materials for the construction of these synthetic rubber plants is insured, there will be no rubber in the fourth quarter of 1943 with which to equip a modern mechanized army."

Present division of government contracts between various methods of making synthetic rubber was approved by the Committee which said it had found no process which could be clearly shown to have outstanding advantages over those now in use.

Farm Bloc Feels Aggrieved

One of the few criticisms made of the report came from the Senate Farm Bloc whose members felt insufficient consideration was given to production from farm products.

Declaring that the report was commendable in other respects, Senator Charles L. McNary, (R) of Oregon, Senate Republican Leader, said it was "exceedingly unfortunate that the Committee did not give more study and consideration to the well-known processes for making synthetic rubber out of farm and forest products."

As a concession to the farm group, the Committee did recommend an additional 127,000 tons of butadiene capacity to be located near centers of grain production with construction to start in another six months.

At that time, the Committee judged, "it will be possible to judge the relative merits of two processes for the manufacture of butadiene from grain which are not now in the government program . . . At present insufficient data are at hand for an evaluation"; additional grain alcohol facilities were also recommended to be used either in rubber or in explosives.

35-Mile Speed Limit In Only Three States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 11

America's new rubber administrator, to be named within a few days, will have a big job to keep motorists within the Baruch Committee's recommended 35-mile-an-hour speed limit.

Public roads records show that only three states, Idaho, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have speed limits of 35 miles or less and these are chiefly prima facie laws—if a motorist traveling faster has an accident the burden of proof is on him to show that he was not reckless.

Speed limits have traditionally been made by states and local governments. No one has yet announced under which war power a national speed limit could be imposed.

States were quick to respond to President Roosevelt's recent appeal for a 40-mile limit but enforcement has not kept pace with proclamations and good intentions.

Conducting a compliance test on the Hyde Park road recently President Roosevelt counted 22 cars piled up behind the 35-mile-an-hour Presidential procession at the end of 12 miles.

China-India Road May Reopen

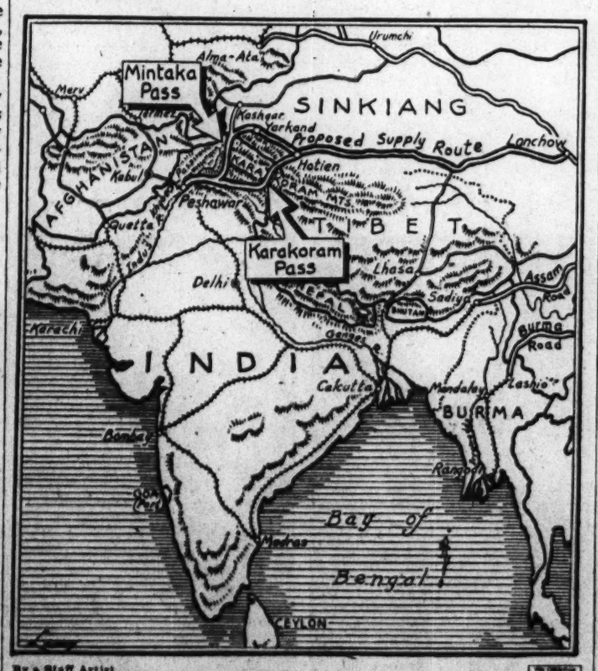
NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 11 (AP)—Negotiations have begun between the Governments of India and China aiming at the reopening of the ancient road across the Karakoram Mountains to deliver war supplies, a Foreign Affairs spokesmman announced today.

The centuries-old pack-horse route is across a range even more rugged than the Himalayas, and was virtually closed 10 years ago when Sinkiang directed its trade to Russia instead of India.

The two main passes are Karakoram, 19,000 feet high, and Mintaka, 15,500 feet high. Both are snowbound six months of the year.

[Presumably the route would lead from Peshawar on India's northwest frontier to Yarkand by way of the Mintaka Pass, or to Khotan (Hotien) by way of the more easterly Karkoram Pass.

Thence the route to China would be by caravan trail across the Sinkiang deserts to Lanchow in Northwestern China, a distance of 1,500 air-line miles.]



By a Staff Artist

Proposed Road Between China and India

Map shows proposed route between China and India, making use of an ancient caravan route over the Karakoram Mountain passes. Negotiations are now taking place between China and India preparatory to making the route feasible for large-scale supply movement.

Measure to Control Prices Now Awaits Only Its Form

Continued from Page 1

plish its enactment in the following seven days.

Although Congress has recessed for the week end, this action does not forecast a delay in the passage of the bill. It suggests such a substantial agreement that no important delay is anticipated:

The present hope of the Administration legislative chiefs is to obtain agreement on identical bills to be presented to both Houses and all members of the House Banking Committee have announced their willingness to proceed without long-drawn-out hearings, which will be begun Monday and are expected not to last more than three days.

Developments now give assurance that there will be no organized party opposition, and an illustration of the fact that the Republicans intend to support the President's request is the speed with which Representative J. William Ditter of Pennsylvania, a leading G. O. P. figure in the House, shot in his own anti-inflation bill when the Administration spokesmen showed signs of delaying over the week end in the interests of fuller agreement.

Wage Details Urged

Many members of Congress, while prepared to repeal the 110 per cent parity-plus farm price subsidy, are desirious of being sure that Mr. Roosevelt will take adequate action to control wages and have been asking for more details from the White House before giving their support to the proposed legislation.

It now appears that most of these Congressmen have been favorably impressed by the assurance from the leaders that the President plans to place a ceiling over wages and salaries in industries at a point 15 per cent above the level that prevailed on Jan. 1, 1941.

The bill which Representative Ditter has hurried into the hopper would delegate to the President specific statutory authority and a congressional directive to order the Labor Department's Conciliation Service and the War Labor Board to refuse to recommend or approve any wage increases which would inflate the cost of living.

Power would also be given the President to order the procurement officers of the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission to disallow increases in salaries or wages paid by contractors under cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts. As a third wage control, the bill would direct that the Office of Price Administration be ordered not to approve any increase in price ceilings because of higher labor costs.

Farm price ceilings would be established by freezing them at parity levels or at the market price prevailing on Sept. 1, 1941, whichever is the higher, and it would impose a penalty of dismissal upon any Government officials who failed to comply with the law.

Prices and Wages Tied

"Congress should act on both fronts simultaneously," Representative Ditter said. "Farm prices and wage rates are tied together. Both of them are factors which, if uncontrolled, will be instrumental in blowing up the inflationary balloon. If we are to do a successful job of dealing with inflation, it cannot be a piecemeal, tinkering effort.

"The President would permit the congress to provide a solution for one problem, but holds to himself the right to settle the other. Is this suggestion compatible with our understanding of democratic processes? The American people are demanding action on both fronts at one and the same time, and that time is now."

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Madagascar Move Guards Route of Allied Convoys

By R. Mailliard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 11—The importance of denying the strategic keypoint of Madagascar to the Axis has forced the British to make fresh landings on this island at the southern gateway to the Indian Ocean.

The plan is to wrest from Vichy's representatives there the control of those parts of the island whence the Japanese have been deriving aid, to prevent the Axis from using Madagascar as a port of call for ships carrying supplies from the Far East to Germany, and to ensure that this steppingstone to East Africa doesn't become an Axis submarine base of increasing importance or a springboard for an Axis leap on Africa.

The British declare they have evidence that both the Japanese and Germans have been receiving help from local Madagascar officials acting under Vichy orders.

Nazi Agents Aided

Nazi agents have been received and looked after, the British say, fuel and other supplies have been furnished for Japanese submarines, Japanese airplanes have been allowed to make unhindered reconnaissance of Madagascar territory in Vichy hands, and two Japanese naval officers who landed from a submarine have been captured near Diego Suarez.

For military, economic, and diplomatic reasons the British hoped their occupation of Diego Suarez last May would be sufficient to make the Governor General of Madagascar allow the elimination of Axis agents from other centers.

But it hasn't worked out that way at all. So the British are moving in to check Axis penetration by force of arms where necessary, and to establish control of the 200-mile wide Mozambique channel.

Route of Allied Convoys

United Nations convoys pass along this route bound for the Middle East, Russia, and India, and recently there have been losses due to Japanese submarines. The Allies admit three sinkings, and the Axis claims many.

Full military occupation of the island is now progressing satisfactorily according to British military authorities. But no mention is made here of frustrated attack by a detachment of Fighting French which Vichy spokesmen claim to have repulsed Tuesday at a point 17 miles north of Majunga, chief port on the west coast of the island.

Three Landings Admitted

Vichy admits three successful landings—at Majunga, at Ambaja, 120 miles south of Diego Suarez, and at Morondova, 340 miles south of Majunga.

The Germans are seeking to incite the Vichy Government into open declaration of war against the British for this "cruel breach of international law" which is fully supported by the United States Government.

But the United Nations are nearing the point where negotiations with Vichy can be conducted with arms if necessary, and there is relief here that no hesitant considerations have allowed the Axis to develop any further their plans on an island that is three times as big as Britain and is reported to have on it 150 airfields already.

Boy Meets Girl

Associated Press

American Nurses Reach London

United States soldiers in Great Britain greet newly arrived United States nurses at the American Red Cross Milestone Club in London. The nurses are attached to the first contingent of American Red Cross nurses to arrive in Great Britain.

Britain Halts Anglo-U. S. Labor Move

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 11—The British Government has intervened to postpone the proposed launching of an Anglo-American Trade Union Committee in the United States at the end of September.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, took this action on the grounds that British association with one section of United States labor—the American Federation of Labor—might only increase America's internal labor differences. His action was indorsed on behalf of the British Government by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The British, American, and Soviet trade union movements, having failed at first jump to get together, the British trade union Executive was proposing to go ahead with a compromise plan of joining with the American Federation of Labor in forming an Anglo-American trade union committee as a first step to a three-nation labor solidarity.

Storm of Protest

But this plan apparently has raised storm of protest in the United States because it leaves out the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other sections of American labor. It has also earned strong criticism here which reached a climax at the Trades Union Congress annual conference at Blackpool yesterday.

Delegates blamed the T.U.C. Executive for confining the negotiations to the A. F. of L., and the Executive protested the British Government's intervention in a trade union matter.

The result was a question in the House of Commons today to which Foreign Secretary Eden answered: "It is one of His Majesty's Ambassadors' duties to report and advise when necessaary on any matter in the United States which might in his judgment affect unfavorably Anglo-American relations.

"In labor matters Lord Halifax had the benefit of the advice of Prof. Richard Henry Tawney, (of the University of London). The Government is fully satisfied as to the soundness of the advice."

—advice to postpone the launching of the Anglo-American committee.

At Blackpool it became confirmed that the five British trade union leaders who were to have left for the United States have been stopped. Not only the British Government, but Mr. William Green, President of the A. F. of L., advised them not to come.

In a strong speech the T. U. C. Secretary, Sir Walter Citrine, declared that he resented the elevation of a purely trade union matter into complex international controversy. He said he had no confidence in British representatives in Washington who were advising the British Government in this matter.

He declared that when he went to Washington in May with the hope of embracing Americans in Anglo-Russian trade union committee he was met with a barrage of hostility from the American press, which described him as an "extremist red."

Denies Political Aims

Contending that a great joint United Nations labor organization must be created, he charged both the British and American press with mischievous motives in suggesting that British trade union leaders were trying to promote political considerations. He emphatically denied any such motive.

Sir Walter described in detail the long and close relationship over 48 years between the T.U.C. and the A. F. of L. Any differences he said between the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. were a domestic matter in which British labor desired not to interfere, but he hoped the two bodies would be brought into relationship with the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee. He thought the approach to the A. F. of L. was worded so as to enable the C.I.O. to come in, too.

The proposal for the Anglo-American committee, Sir Walter said, originated from him. It seemed a logical development of the policy of international trade union solidarity. Neither from any governmental source nor from Labor politicians nor from any other source than the General Council of the T. U. C. had this desire sprung. The decision to approach the A. F. of L. was a unanimous decision indorsed by the Russian colleagues in the Anglo-Soviet committee.

Too Far Away

But in America, he was told, he had come on a hopeless mission—"trying to get American labor tied up to Communism."

The reactions of the American people, he told the Blackpool audience, were conditioned by the distance of 5,000 miles from the Russian battlefront and by traditional American hostility to Communism.

Sir Walter continued that he had pointed out to American labor that their horror of any suggestion that they might indorse Communist ideology would be shared by their Soviet colleagues if membership of the international committee implied indorsement of American capitalism.

Sir Walter said that he had seen the President of the C. I. O., Mr. Philip Murray, more than once, and frankly told him the situation which he said repudiated newspaper allegations that Mr. Murray was in the dark about happenings. On his return to Britain Sir Walter told the British T. U. C. General Council that they were being driven to choose between friendships.

Further Conferences

After a brief discussion in which Mr. S. Lawther of the Public Employers Union condemned the General Council for failing to approach the C. I. O. openly, a resolution was adopted without dissent encouraging the General Council to continue to develop relations between the trade unions of the United Nations.

Pending a meeting between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to attempt to compose their differences, the British trade union movement is as anxious as the British Government to avoid any action or comment likely to aggravate American differences.

Nevertheless, many of the critics of Sir Walter are highly responsible, and their contentions, first, that the T. U. C. should never have allowed the present situation to arise, and, second, that the T. U. C. is showing weakness in not facing up to the American labor situation, cannot be taken lightly.

Some objective observers with a knowledge of the labor situation on both sides of the Atlantic have no hesitation in saying that the present British labor leaders seem either unable or unwilling to recognize the growth and importance of the C. I. O.

Trade Unions Congress To 'See War Through'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Blackpool, England, Sept. 11

Resolutions adopted by the Trade Unions Congress yesterday voiced "unalterable resolve" to see the war through to "complete and final victory."

"Whatever the risks or dangers, whatever the efforts demanded from workers when the word 'go' is given, we will support the Government to the uttermost," said George Gibson of the General Council, chief majority speaker.

British Unions Shelve Second-Front Demand

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 11—Decision by a majority of delegates to the Trades Union Congress at Blackpool yesterday to reject a motion demanding an immediate second front, is seen here today as an answer to much of the public demands heard here for an invasion of the continent this year.

It is practically significant in view of the suggestion which has been voiced both here and abroad that there would be a second front in Europe immediately to aid Russia if only Britain's eager working people could override their hesitant and even unwilling leaders.

The T.U.C. decision was rendered by a vote of 3,554,000 to 1,526,000. This vote has in effect announced that strategy isn't the job of the man in the street, and that the T.U.C. believes that the Government is doing the job of running the war satisfactorily.

The actual wording of the resolution to which the T.U.C. agreed was that the fullest support would be given by the British trade union movement "so soon as competent authorities decided that the time has come to launch effective offensive action in Europe."

The fact that on an amendment, a vote calling for an immediate second front was as high as 1,526,000, certainly shows that the Government and military advisers don't enjoy the confidence of all the working people on the second-front issue. But the solid vote of more than 3,500,000 backing national leadership on any second-front decision is typical of British tactics.

The vote is apt to be puzzling to observers at home and even more so abroad. To the Russians and others remembering the stories of second-front enthusiasm at the Trafalgar Square meetings and other gatherings throughout the country, the voting at Blackpool might seem almost like a reversal of policy by British labor.

Just the same the Blackpool decision hasn't ended the second-front controversy, since the campaign for active aid to Russia will continue to be of paramount importance.

But on the whole British labor like other sections of British opinion feels that there is no other course but to leave the second-front decision to Government authorities, especially since the lessons of Dieppe and since Prime Minister Churchill has had the matter out in person with Premier Stalin.

Roosevelt for War Dictator, Is Urged by Canadian Official

OTTAWA, Sept. 11 (CP)—The United Nations cannot win the war until the English-speaking people unite under one leader and that leader should be President Roosevelt, Maj. William Duncan Herridge, former Canadian Minister to Washington, declared here day.

Speaking "as a Canadian and a British subject," Mr. Herridge said that Prime Minister Churchill, representing the British Empire, should nominate Mr. Roosevelt for the Allied leadership and that the President should have dictatorial powers and a great general staff—half British and half American—to advise him.

Mr. Herridge, who served in Washington from 1931 to 1935, said Canadians should demand that that such a step be taken by Mr. Churchill.

"Now this war can be won," Mr. Herridge said in a Kiwanis Club address. "But we must go at it in a different way.

"We must purge democracy of its peacetime weakness. We must build the English-speaking people into one great engine of destruction.

"For that purpose we must have one leader for the English-speaking people. That leader must have the power of a dictator."

Mr. Roosevelt should be the leader, he said, "because of his personal power; because already he is leader of over two-thirds of the sovereign people of the English-speaking world, because democracy's counter-attack must be generated in the Western Hemisphere."

"Washington," the former Minister went on, "is the right place for democracy's general headquarters. They can't be in the front line. London is in the front line."

Mr. Herridge said the President of the United States was a safe leader because he loved democracy and hated Fascism; that dictatorial powers in his hands would not imperil fundamental freedom.

He expressed belief that the majority of people "here, everywhere, are getting ready to welcome a military dictatorship, getting ready to demand one."

"Mr. Churchill, speaking on behalf of the Empire, must declare that victory demands a leader for the English-speaking people and that the leader is the President of the United States," Mr. Herridge said.

"Will Mr. Churchill do this? again, it is for us to say. It is for the people of the Empire to decide. Mr. Churchill will do as the people will him to do. . . .

"As a Canadian and as a British subject I believe it is our duty to demand Roosevelt for leader. Let Mr. Churchill know what we demand."

Keeping War From New World Stressed by Canadian Premier

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 11—"The nations of the New World are not sending their forces to the Old to further any imperial cause. It is to destroy a common enemy and to keep the war away from our own soil," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the Canadian people in a broadcast yesterday commemorating the third anniversary of Canada's entry into the war.

With the main aim of his speech to give adequate appraisal of this country's contribution as a nation of the New World to the war effort of the United Nations, Mr. King saw every reason for the Canadian people to feel a legitimate pride.

Mr. King pointed out that when France collapsed and most of the rest of the world expected Britain to share that fate, Canada sent everything it had of military value to Britain's assistance. Canadian destroyers and air squadrons and all available small arms and ammunition were sent overseas. Aircraft required for training in Canada were turned back in mid-ocean, the dispatch of the second division was accelerated and air training was intensified.

Tribute From British

"For a full year from June, 1940, to June, 1941," said Mr. King, "Canada next to Britain was the strongest power actually at war with Nazi Germany." He added that Mr. Churchill did not exaggerate when he told the world in September, 1941, that without Canada's war effort the resistance of the British Empire could not have been maintained. Mr. King added that Canada sent its troops to Newfoundland, the West Indies and Iceland and was "the keeper of the western approaches to the northern bridge of islands between North America and Europe."

When in the summer of 1941 the United States began to share that task, "we specially welcomed their support," he declared.

Mr. King spoke of Canada's part in the war in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, of the Canadian engineers who strengthened the fortifications of Gibraltar and the Canadian airmen "now in thousands" serving in the Middle East, of the Canadian soldiers at Hong Kong and Canadian airmen in India and Ceylon. "At Dieppe," he said, "five sixths of the force engaged were Canadians and since 1940 Canadian airmen have had a large and steadily increasing place in the bombing raids on Germany and occupied Europe."

500,000 Volunteers in Arms

The Prime Minister went on to disclose that Canada has today 500,000 volunteers on active service. He said there were also the men in compulsory military service and the reserve army, and that more men were now serving Canada in its armed forces than there were in the whole of the last war.

He disclosed that the Canadian Army in Britain would have two complete corps by the end of the year, and that there were now more than 400 ships in the Canadian Navy.

"The results of Canadian air training are to be seen on almost every battle front around the globe," he added.

On the economic front, "we have led in the transformation from a peacetime to a wartime economy, in war taxation and finance, in the control of the cost of living and in the overall employment of manpower," Mr. King declared.

Women's Service Praised

"Women," said Mr. King, "are playing a splendid and growing part in Canada's war effort, in the nursing service, in the corps auxiliary to the armed services and in war industry."

Paying tribute to the magnificent resistance of China and Russia and "the debt we owe to the efforts and sacrifices of those who have resisted without which we might have lost the liberty we now enjoy," Mr. King said, "no one can say how long it will take to stay the aggressor. That will depend on the effort of each and every individual in all of the United Nations. We must gather our full strength for a supreme effort.

"To halt the aggressor is only the first step. To cripple the enemy is the next. There will still remain the task of liberation. Freedom must be restored to all."

British Awaiting 'Austerity' Socks

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The latest innovation of the war will be a strong draft on the shins this winter.

The Board of Trade, which has been dictating clothing restrictions, has ruled that men will have to wear ankle-length socks nine inches long instead of the standard 14-inches.

Like other sawed-off wartime goods, the new model will be called "austerity" socks.

Churchill 'On India' Criticized

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Arthur Greenwood, Laborite, opened a House of Commons debate on India today by declaring that Prime Minister Churchill's statement yesterday was couched in language "which was not calculated to improve Anglo-Indian relations."

Mr. Greenwood, a former minister without portfolio in the Churchill Cabinet and now a leader of the Opposition, said he regarded the form of the Prime Minister's statement as "unhelpful" and added, "I cannot think that it will have a good effect on the United States and I cannot see how it could have anything but the most unfortunate effect in India itself."

In his statement yesterday Mr. Churchill indicated full support for the strong measures of the India Government to control the civil disobedience movement begun by Mohandas K. Gandhi, who he said would be kept out of harm's way for the duration of the emergency.

Defending the Government, Secretary of State for India, L. S. Amery, declared that the British Indian Government saved India from grave disaster by preventing the All-India Congress Party from carrying out Mohandas K. Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign.

The Government, Mr. Amery said, "showed remarkable patience so long as it was possible that the Congress Committee would not indorse the sinister designs of the Working Committee influenced by Mr. Gandhi," but eventually "took the only action which any self-respecting Government could take."

Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues are under arrest.

Mr. Amery said the "Congress scheme of sabotage" was a careful plan for an attack "on the safety of India itself."

"It would have made it impossible to defend India or relieve China by reoccupation of Burma," he declared.

He said all evidence showed that the whole campaign of "disorder and revolt" was the result of guidance inspired by Congress leaders. He added that more disorders were expected.

Mr. Amery indicated a belief that there was no chance whatever for negotiation of a settlement at present.

He called Mr. Gandhi an "arch-saboteur."

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, whose failure to reach a compromise with the All-India Congress was a prelude to the civil disobedience campaign, said the Congress Working Committee at one time accepted British proposals but that "Mr. Gandhi intervened" and subsequently the Committee's stand was reversed.

Vichy's Protest Aimed at French Civilian Losses

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 11 (AP)—An authorized source said today that Vichy's protest to the United States of bombings in occupied France was not against the principle of Allied military operations in the occupied zone.

Rather, he said, it was aimed at French civilian losses which the Vichy Government considered out of proportion to the military attainments of the raids.

The spokesman said the bone of contention was the use of high-flying planes like Flying Fortresses over population centers, and in respect to the danger to civilians he compared these operations unfavorably with those of dive bombers.

"If the Allies do not have material to wage this kind of war under modern conditions let them abstain from it," he remarked.

[The French protest which was directed to Washington Sept. 8 was rejected sharply by the State Department the next day.]

Italy's Socialists Reported Rising Against Fascim

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Socialist Party in Italy, which Benito Mussolini's followers in early days forcibly disbanded was reported today to be raising its head against Fascism.

A dispatch from Zurich quoted Swiss Socialist circles as declaring that the Italian Socialist Party in recent months had been reorganized with "illegal units" multiplying in factories in the greater part of Italian territory.

The Socialists, the newspaper said, recently helped in a strike at the Fiat works, where they suddenly quit their jobs and demanded an increase in pay. Six hours later, according to this account, company officials acceded to the demands and the strikers went back to work.

Although strikes are prohibited in Italy, the newspaper said, "not a single policeman or soldier showed himself" during the strike.

Trenton Times Out Despite a Strike

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11 (AP)—An eight-page, tabloid-size edition of the Trenton Evening Times appeared last night, first publication of the three Trenton Times newspapers to hit the streets since a strike of union circulation department employees spread to other departments Thursday.

"We will continue to issue and improve this paper until we can resume our regular editions," said a front-page statement by the publishers.

A. F. of L. printers refused to cross picket lines set up by the strikers. The other papers affected are the State Gazette, a morning affiliate, and the Sunday Times-Advertiser.

Compulsory School And Free Tuition In Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Sept. 11 (ONA)—Compulsory education and free tuition for children attending elementary schools came to Newfoundland for the first time when the fall session opened.

Under the new school attendance act all children seven to 13 must be registered and enrolled at some place of learning and must attend school as fully and regularly as possible during the entire school term.

Education in Newfoundland has for years been run on the denominational system, with the result that in some outposts—settlements or villages inland or in the bays which dot the coastline—there is a Roman Catholic school, a Church of England school, a United Church school and a Salvation Army school.

There are subdivisional heads for each denomination in the education office and each group receives grants from the Government to supplement the money raised by fees to pay for teachers' salaries and upkeep. Under the new act, parents may send their children to any school of any denomination.

Free tuition will not be given to children attending colleges where the elementary grades are also taught.

Need Seen of News Balance

MONTREAL, Sept. 11 (AP)—J. A. McNeil, General Manager of The Canadian Press, addressing the Canadian Authors' Association last night, said: "It is not enough for the press of North America to go all-out for victory; it must also be prepared to work now and henceforth for the peace to come."

It is difficult for even the most acute intelligence to visualize the chaos which will prevail the world over when the guns cease firing, Mr. McNeil said, and in the solution of the postwar problems the press can and will be an outstanding participant.

"Its readiness to do so is already made apparent in widespread editorial support, or at least acceptance, of new national and international ideals, economic concepts and social reforms which not so long ago would have been anathema to press and public alike," he said.

The afterwar newspaper, Mr. McNeil thought, would avoid being too closely identified with any special interest, whether it be capital, labor, race, creed or political or social dogma.

Mr. McNeil felt that the chief function which newspapers should play in wartime was "the presentation in just proportions of news of the global war and of world-wide, domestic and local affairs, judiciously selected from the dismaying volume of material made available to them, supplemented by informed and reasoned comment."

"One disservice of which many newspapers may be justly accused," Mr. McNeil said, "is that they have yielded to a double temptation—desire to promote sales, and indulgence of the human propensity to prefer good news to bad.

"This has led to the realization by thinking persons that according to some of the papers we are winning the war in the front-page eight-column two-inch headlines, while losing it or barely holding our own in the actual dispatches below or in the inner pages."

Mr. McNeil saw signs that newspapers were regaining in wartime, public influence which had diminished for various reasons.

"In recent months especially, criticsm of public men and measures, and the interpretation and expression of the thoughts and desires of the citizenship at large, have caused governments on both sides of the International Line to modify, amend or even reverse policies or proposals which were of dubious wisdom."

Postwar Czechoslovakia Plan

LONDON, Sept. 11 (ONA)—The Czechoslovak Ministry of Economic Reconstruction, first Ministry of its kind to be set up by one of the Governments-in-Exile, has made public a detailed account of its plans for postwar rehabilitation of Czechoslovakia.

The plan divides the country's postwar problems into two categories, those of immediate importance, or the short-term problems, and those of importance in the more remote future.

The problems to be tackled immediately after the war will last about six months after the war's termination, according to the Ministry's reckoning.

Foremost task in this period will be to deal with the expected unemployment resulting from termination of work in the armament industries and the return of workers from Germany.

Food and transportation problems will also be among the first dealt with under the Ministry's reconstruction program.

The Ministry's program envisions improved economic conditions to develop at the end of the six-month period.

The Ministry, which is headed by the Social Democrat Jaromir Necas, long-time Minister of Social Welfare in the prewar Prague Government and former Chairman of the International Labor Office, counts on close international collaboration in the economic field. It calls attention, in the report on its program, to the lend-lease appropriations as an outstanding example of new and pioneer methods of economic collaboration.

Wheat One Part Of Canadian Goods Flowing to Russia

OTTAWA, Sept. 11 (CP)—An agreement between Canada and Russia by which the Soviet was extended credit to purchase 9,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat or flour is only a part of the flow of Canadian goods to that country, it was said yesterday in official circles here.

Canadian munitions will continue to be moved to Russia. However most of these are reshipped from Great Britain as a gift to Russia from Britain, one official stated. The goods are paid for in Canada out of the $1,000,000,000 set aside by Canada to finance munitions and supplies to the United Kingdom.

This official said there are no strings on the $1,000,000,000 Canadian gift and Britain is at perfect liberty to reroute to Russia any goods from Canada which Russia needs more urgently than Britain.

The Soviet-Canada agreement provides for a credit of approximately $10,000,000. The credit may be increased if developments make it necessary, officials said.

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Cobblestone and Quorn

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, September 11, 1942

There Are Plenty of Welcome Gifts to Send to Our Men Far Away From Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's here again! That perennial question of the Christmas season—"What to give?" But this time it's not Yuletide giving which prompts the query and it's not Uncle Harry, Aunt Bessie or Grandpa Jones who is the subject of debate and attention. Rather, it's Junior, Nephew or Grandson now serving his stint with Uncle Sam's forces.

What to send the boy in camp? That's the problem which confronts many parents, relatives and friends.

That "package from home" brings a ray of sunshine into the usually drab existence of any boy stationed at an Army, Navy, Coast Guard or Marine camp, all agree. There's considerable divergence of opinion, however, on the contents of that package. There's hardly a family in the entire Nation which does not have a relative, close or distant, in the armed forces, so it's a problem nationwide in scope.

Cakes and Cookies Popular

"Eats," of course, are the old standby but here sugar rationing has created a new problem. Army grub and Navy mess whet the appetite for candy and other sweets. Often, however, that cupful or two of sugar hardly can be stretched to meet the needs of the family at home, to say nothing of providing an extra allowance to stir up a batch of candy for the boy in the service. Cookies, brownies or an occasional cake are most acceptable substitutes and do not cause quite as noticeable a drain on the family's sugar bowl.

A word of caution regarding the mailing of candy or foods is apropos. Many of the packages must be sent long distances and frequent transfers of servicemen, necessitated by the exigencies of warfare, often result in still longer journeys before the articles reach their ultimate destination. Heavy wrapping, therefore, is recommended, a strong box or even a large can often serving a useful purpose.

With many of America's forces now strung over far-flung portions of the globe, gifts of food are out of the question for many of the boys.

Small Articles Welcome

Uniforms, of course, preclude gifts of clothing. Exceptions could be made in the case of white handkerchiefs, socks and underwear but, as a rule, the boys prefer to secure these items at their own camp stores, where they get the regulation articles and generally at a lower price than at your hometown store.

Small, compact but completely-equipped dressing kits are almost a "must" item for any serviceman. A small mirror, fingernail clippers and file, small scissors, shaving cream and lotion, favorite razor, shaving brush, soap and soapbox, perhaps a new toothbrush, are articles which could be included in the equipment to advantage. Remember, however, that space is at a premium in any serviceman's pack, so send the smallest possible kit.

Stationery always is an acceptable gift. The average soldier or sailor usually is confronted by long hours of idleness at any camp or post, leading even the poorest correspondent to embark on an unprecedented surge of letter-writing. Here, again, remember that limited space. A writing portfolio serves the same purpose and is more convenient for the serviceman than a large and cumbersome box of stationery. Along the same line, if you desire to splurge a little, a new fountain pen or mechanical pencil might be in order.

His diminuitive paycheck may not last long but the serviceman must have a place to keep those few crisp new bills for a short time at least. Why not consider a new leather billfold as a possible gift item? Remember, if your friend is a sailor, that his garb provides a pocket suitable only for a small billfold.

Be Sure He Wants It

Gifts of jewelry should be scrutinized carefully. It might even be a good idea to write your serviceman relative or friend beforehand to determine if the prospective gifts is acceptable. If he is a land-locked sailor or a soldier who probably will be stationed at a home camp for sometime, a watch, watchband or ring probably would add a cheery note to his existence. If you like the idea of jewelry, you always can send a silver chain to supplant the "regulation issue" on which the serviceman attaches his identification or "dog" tag.

Books are bulky articles to add to an already cumbersome pack. Besides, the average camp has library facilities sufficient to fill the reading desires of the servicemen. But, if you find a good book you'd like to have your serviceman relative or friend read, why not send it to him with the request that when he has perused it, he donate it to the camp library? There's one book, however, which could well be squeezed into a corner of any serviceman's pack—but in many cases is not. That's the Bible, which can be secured in handy, vest-pocket editions which are designed particularly for that purpose.

Sewing Kits Welcome

Once men may have looked askance at such items as needles, thread and extra buttons, but now the serviceman finds them a necessary item. Perhaps your friend's supply could stand replenishing, particularly in the form of a small leather sewing kit. Shoe-shining kits, dressed up in fancy leather, make a boring, but necessary, task more cheerful. They are another possible gift item. In the same category come clothes brushes or whiskbrooms. A jackknife is a useful article—and somehow one that's always being misplaced—a new one would be useful now or later.

If your gift recipient is a buck private or apprentice seaman, you'd probably earn his undying gratitude (although perhaps the everlasting enmity of his buddies) by sending a harmonica. The musically-inclined might be grateful for other instruments but here again a query beforehand might prove advantageous—a serviceman hardly could be expected to lug a bass viol to the shores of far-away Australia or Ireland.

Will Spread Cheer

It's a problem, it must be conceded, to find the perfect gift for the serviceman. But really, he's not nearly as particular as Grandpa Jones, fussy Uncle Harry or hard-to-please Aunt Bessie who already have "just everything." It may be minus the gay trappings and tinfoil of the traditional Yuletide gift, but that "package from home" that goes to your relative or friend in the service will spread more good cheer and bring more personal satisfaction than any Christmas remembrance.

J. P. C.

"Dick" Whittington

Defense Workers Enjoy Leisure Moments at 'Activity House' in Santa Monica

In Hollywood, Santa Monica, and other suburban regions close to defense plants, "Activity Houses" have been opened as places where women engaged in war work may spend leisure hours and embark on community projects. Sponsored by Aircraft Women's Clubs, these attractive, homelike centers are meeting needs incident to the circumstance that metropolitan Los Angeles has suddenly become the home of hundreds of women from other towns. There are 18,000 women already employed in defense factories in Southern California alone, and for many of them, the big, busy city presents definite problems in overcoming loneliness that the transportation situation does little to help.

Barker Brothers, home furnishers, saw the need and obtained the houses for aircraft women to use in any constructive way they wanted. Barkers furnished each one attractively—a colorful living room, a sewing room, a dinette, a kitchen with all the gadgets. And for each of the houses a gardener was hired and the iceman was asked to keep a spotless refrigerator full—since in these days when the horse is replacing the automobile, the ice man is also coming into his own again.

The Activity House in Santa Monica is located on a pretty street of California bungalows in the very shadow of the great main Douglas plant. Here, as in the other centers, classes in canning, child care, and other aspects of homemaking, not to mention parties to which everyone around is invited, are making defense work something more than just carrying a dinner pail and riveting aluminum airplane parts.

Hearty School Lunches for Children of a Nation at War

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a new emphasis this fall on well-planned, hearty school lunches, an awareness of the need for good food for the children of a nation at war. We're back to bread and butter ideas. Frills are out for the duration. Keep lunches simple, following a basic pattern, and get things organized to save your time for important war tasks.

Make sandwiches hearty and filling and put them on whole grain or enriched bread, one of the new soya flour breads or fruit breads. Cheese, meat, peanut butter, fish or eggs can be used in infinite variety in main dish sandwiches. It's smart to be thrifty, so remember margarine as a spread and bring it right out to the edges of the bread to make sure the crusts will be eaten.

A "must" on the best lunches is a hot food, so plan one to go along with the sandwiches. If the school cafeteria supplies hot dishes, well and good. Otherwise, send your Johnny off to school with a tin lunch box just like Dad's, complete with its own thermos to carry a hot soup or stew, a beverage or creamed vegetables.

Here are some hints to help you put up better lunches and to make it an easier stint:

1. First put in something filling—hearty sandwiches or a hot main dish packed in a thermos.

2. Add a crisp and crunchy food, like a raw vegetable (celery, carrots, pickles), or an apple. Use lettuce or a layer of chopped cabbage in sandwiches or use a vegetable salad filling.

3. Fill a thermos with a hot soup or beverage or a refreshing fruit or vegetable juice—or milk, if it's not available at school.

4. Satisfy a sweet tooth with easy-to-pack cookies, raisins, prunes or other dried fruits, simple cakes or a fruit turnover. Heavy pastries, wafer-thin cookies, or pies aren't good lunch-box fare.

5. Organize a lunch-box corner in the kitchen and keep all supplies in one place. Wax paper, a sandwich spatula, napkins, and all other lunch-box accessories should be in a drawer or on a shelf you can reach in a jiffy.

6. A compact lunch box is a good investment. Scald and air it every night so it will be fresh and sweet and ready for use in the morning.

7. Plan each day's lunch beforehand. It's easier to make sure of a well-balanced meal if you lay out a menu and don't just rob the refrigerator at the last minute.

Plan ahead to utilize leftovers in sandwich fillings.

Sandwich Suggestions

Garden Special: Combine chopped celery, chopped green pepper, chopped hard-cooked eggs, salt, pepper, and mayonnaise. Spread on whole wheat bread.

Peppy Meat Filling: Mix chopped leftover meat with chili sauce and mayonnaise to moisten. Spread on rye bread. A tender cabbage leaf goes well instead of lettuce on this one. (For older children.)

Leftover Fish: Mash leftover cooked fish with mustard mayonnaise. Spread on enriched white bread.

Salmon Special: Combine flaked salmon and grated American cheese. A dash of lemon juice goes into the mayonnaise. Spread on cracked wheat bread.

Relish Spread: Mix equal amounts of chopped celery, sweet pickle, and olives. Moisten with salad dressing. Spread on enriched white bread. (Not good for young children.)

Spiced Marmalade: Add a dash of cinnamon or allspice to marmalade. Spread on enriched bread.

Peanut Butter-Molasses Filler: Mix one cup of peanut butter with one-half cup molasses. Store in refrigerator and spread on dark bread as needed. Or mix one-half cup apple butter with one-half cup peanut butter and use as a spread.

Candy Filler: Spread buttered bread with a mixture of equal parts cream cheese and finely ground peanut brittle, moistened with cream or milk.

Cheese Filler: Combine equal parts of finely cut nuts and grated cheese with salad dressing.

Prune Filling: Chop cooked prunes and combine with cream cheese.

Lunch-box Chowder

(For Thermos Kit)

1 can condensed cream of mushroom soup
1 No. 2 can whole-kernel corn
1 quart milk
1 small onion, sliced
1 tablespoon fat
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

Combine soup, corn, milk. Brown onion in fat and add. Add seasonings and simmer, covered, about 15 minutes. Serves 8. Prepare this a day ahead of time, heat, and pack required number of portions in lunch-box thermos. Serve the rest for lunch at home.

Gingerbread Cuplets

¼ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg
⅔ cup molasses
½ cup milk
2 cups flour
1¼ teaspoons ginger
¾ teaspoon baking soda
¾ teaspoon salt

Cream shortening, and add sugar, beating thoroughly. Add egg and beat well. Blend molasses into milk. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add to creamed mixture alternately with the milk. Mix until smooth. Fill greased muffin tins two-thirds full and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 25 minutes.

Raisin Honey Gems

1½ cups honey
¾ sup shortening
1 egg, beaten
2½ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon soda
2¼ teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1½ cups uncooked oatmeal
¾ cup raisins
2 tablespoons hot water

Cream honey and shortening, softening honey over hot water, if necessary. Add beaten egg. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and combine with the oatmeal, and add to egg mixture. Add raisins and water. Mix thoroughly. Drop by teaspoons onto a greased cookie sheet and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) 15 minutes.

'Minute Maids' Serve America Selling Bonds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nation needed a bright red string tied around its finger. Some colorful everyday reminder to both big and little folks that extra dimes, nickels, and quarters would soon fill a stamp book and buy a bond to help win the war.

In Boise, Idaho, last April, a tall, black-haired woman held a piece of red string in her fingers, pushed it idly along a table top until it formed a V. How could that symbol be used by women as a reminder? Posters are so inanimate—if only they could be made to move—if only—

In that instant Marian Citron Falk had an idea. In that instant Minute Maids were born.

Now there are Minute Maids in all parts of Idaho, in Wyoming, in Missouri—and requests are coming in from all over the Nation for information for organizing groups.

More than 100 Boise girls, chosen for their intelligence and attractiveness, appear briefly in groups of six at all public functions. They offer stamp books throughout the crowd but never cause embarrassment by soliciting. However, they carry stamps and bonds in all denominations and have sold thousands and thousands of dollars worth in these five months.

Always in simple dark blue dresses, they wear wide starched collars of white and each group carries a stamp tray of different design. Their distinctive headdress is a blue halo with a white V banded in red—like the little piece of red string that started the whole idea.

"The Minute Maid is the modern conception of the Minute Man of Concord and Lexington," says Mrs. Falk. "While America's men are selling bonds to big-money people and are making patriotic speeches, the Minute Maids are constantly pushing the sale of stamps. The housewife, the children, the businessman with loose change in his pockets, all are buying more stamps, more bonds because of Minute Maid activities."

Proteges of U. S. Treasury

They are now official proteges of the United States Treasury department. They are in constant demand for appearances for war bond campaigns, USO, Army and Navy participation. When any request is made for bonds or stamps, a Minute Maid makes immediate delivery. These girls have also instituted a mail service.

Each colorful group has its own duties. The Pauline Reveres, carrying lighted lanterns for stamp trays, mingle with the theater crowds; the artist group with palette trays is on duty at cafes and restaurants. Bicycle Maids cycle down the streets in V formation to meet busses; Tournament Maids attend all sporting events with their stamps and books resting on stylized tennis racquets. The wives of Gowen Field air corps officers meet trains and planes. The Foreign Legion, composed of descendents of natives of several of the Allied Nations, is on duty at special radio broadcasts; each of these girls carries the seal of her own country.

A Minute Aide heads each group to notify individual members of appointments. Mrs. Myrtle P. Enking, the Nation's only woman state treasurer, is the colonel in charge of the speakers' bureau. She always introduces the Model Maids who carry kits patterned after the famous Powers models. This group appears at all special functions. A group of Music Maids is on duty at concerts; another six appear before and after Sunday church services.

Have Barracks, Too

When the Minute Maids were little more than a month old, they began to look about for a place to keep their uniforms. The city's mayor offered them a room in the city hall where they could come at any hour of the day or night. Thousands of pictures from the police department's rogues gallery were moved from a small room with a street entrance. Willing beaux and fathers of the Minute Maids scrubbed woodwork and splashed paint to make the room fresh and clean. A mirror and lights were installed and into the new Minute Maid Barracks went a hundred starched halos and collars available for instant use.

Through their successful efforts for the United States Treasury Department, Minute Maids are winning well-earned national attention. These girls represent many colleges and universities throughout the Nation and in living up to their slogan, "Minute Maids Serve America," are eagerly watching for the other states to accept the blue halo with its white V outlined with the little piece of red string.

Women in War Work Protest Union Bars Against Them

By the Associated Press

Washington

Women going into war industry not only have to overcome the hesitancy of some employers to give them jobs, but also of some traditionally men-only unions to grant them membership cards.

This latter hurdle was brought to the fore today after refusal of the American Federation of Labor Boilermakers and Welders' Union to grant clearance to women shipyard workers at the Sausalito Yards of Marinship of the west side of San Francisco Bay.

The union asserted that the yards lacked adequate facilities for women. Many other women have been cleared for shipyard work through various locals of the Boilermakers' Union although membership in the organization, Ed Rainbow, Business Agent, said, awaits results of a nation-wide referendum on the question of accepting women welders.

An interview with Elisabeth Christman, prominent woman labor leader, and special assistant to Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, disclosed that just as women have had to inch forward in some professions, they have had to do the same in some unions.

Men like to talk about the "pies mother used to make," but when it comes to pie-making as a job, especially on a large scale, well, the Bakers Union just doesn't want any women's hands in the dough, Miss Christman said.

In the mind of the Bakers and Confectioners Union, baking bread and rolls is a man's job, Miss Christman added, although the union has admitted women to cake and cracker-making.

Miss Christman, who is on leave as Secretary-Treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League, predicted, however, the Boilermakers "would soften up." She said that with a laugh, but quite seriously she added:

"Men workers and unions realize that there is a production job to do, and they are going to see that it gets done. If there aren't enough men workers, then the women'll come in."

Miss Christman has come up through labor's ranks. Glove making was her trade. She is a member of the Glove Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

She can recall when some unions had the men and women organized separately. Then came "mixed unions," and, she chuckled, some men worried about whether the women wouldn't try to take over the union.

Miss Christman attributed the hesitancy of some unions to admit women to fear that in the "break-down" of skills to permit easier adjustment of women, their craft will be lost. She opposed too much break-down as unnecessary in the belief women can stand up to training just as men.

Figures at the Women's Bureau show that there are about 14,000,000 women in industry now and of these about 3,500,000 are organized. In 1937 the number of organized women was less than 500,000.

Postage Stamp Hats Are Out; High and Wide Come In

By the Associated Press

New York

Higher, wider, and sometimes handsomer hats are popping up all over New York this week—both in fashion shows and on heads.

Obviously, this fall is destined to be the heyday of hats.

It's because hats, almost alone in the fashion world, are free to follow their wildest fancies without Government interference. They alone are priority-free. Felt and feathers are of no use whatever to the armament makers, it seems.

With dresses restricted as to length and width, with all the women out buying practical little black frocks and workaday little wool suits, hats are the chief upholders of feminine frivolity.

The milliners, who had quite a time a while back combating the hatless trend, now are jubilant. The Millinery Stabilization Commission, representing hat manufacturers, anticipates a 20 per cent increase in fall hat sales.

As Walter Florell, maker of frothy top-pieces, says, "If a woman wishes to be dressed, instead of merely covered, she must come to us for help now."

Helpfully, Mr. Florell offers a hat called plum crazy. Oddly enough, it's plum-colored, violently, it covers one eye, has feathers, and a tattoo veil besides.

This tattoo veil is worn under the hat and tight over the face, and does indeed look like tattooing.

Sally Victor advocates tall Russian fezzes in spectacular color combinations such as Dalmatian blue and steppes green.

Lilly Dache proposes enormous head-swathing nun-coifs of brilliant felt, John-Frederics plays the head-hugging cloche theme in all its variations, and Helen Garnell, a promising newcomer, suggests umbrella-sized berets with an over-the-forehead V-dip.

Apples on Victory Food Special

Rosy red apples, and green ones, too, will roll to the front of the Nation's counters from Sept. 17 through Sept. 26 as the Victory Food Special for that period.

Be sure to put one in Jimmy's lunchbox and Sister Sue's. Use them in salads and for sauce as well. And don't forget Father's favorite pie. Try covering the top with cheese this time, putting it back into the oven long enough to melt the cheese just before serving.

There are more apples in the country this year than last—122,215,000 bushels of them, according to August estimates. That's enough for military, lend-lease, and other wartime requirements with plenty left over for home consumption. Prices will be reasonable. Buy apples for victory.

British Woman To Address Waacs

By the Associated Press

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Squadron officer Kathleen C. Hunt of the British Women's Auxiliary Air Force will deliver the graduation address to 243 officer candidates of the WAAC Saturday.

The British officer has been visiting in the United States several months. She will come here from Washington with Oveta Culp Hobby, National Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The 243 officer candidates began training Aug. 3. Upon graduation they will be commissioned third officers (equivalent of a Second Lieutenant's rank in the Army).

Homemade Bamboo Knitting Needles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Knitting needles have been hard to buy in some places and can be made if one has patience and time.

Old bamboo fishing poles or poles rugs come wrapped around are what we use. Cut your pole in lengths as close to the joints as possible. The needles can be no longer than the distance between joints, but they seldom need to be as long as bought ones.

Split each section in as many parts as the bamboo is thick. With a knife, pare down the corners, and point the ends with a pencil sharpener. Then, with a piece of broken glass (I was given a broken slide), turning constantly, shave off or pare down until nearly the size desired. With coarse sandpaper smooth down the rest of the way, turning the needle constantly. Finish with very fine sandpaper, sanding the points carefully.

The result is an excellent knitting needle, one that lets off stitches readily but does not lose them off. I carry a bit of fine sandpaper to smooth the points when needles are first being used.

E. S.

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Fresh Corn Sticks

1 cup sifted flour
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup Spry
2 cups fresh sweet corn or canned whole corn kernels
1 egg, beaten

Sift flour with sugar, salt and baking powder. Cut in creamy, quick-mixing Spry until mixture is like meal. Add corn, mixing well. Add egg to corn mixture, mixing thoroughly. Bake in Spry-greased cornstick pans in hot oven (425° F.) 30 minutes. If desired, batter may be dropped by tablespoons or in finger shapes. Bake only 20 to 25 minutes at 425° F. Makes 18 drop muffins or 9 finger shapes.

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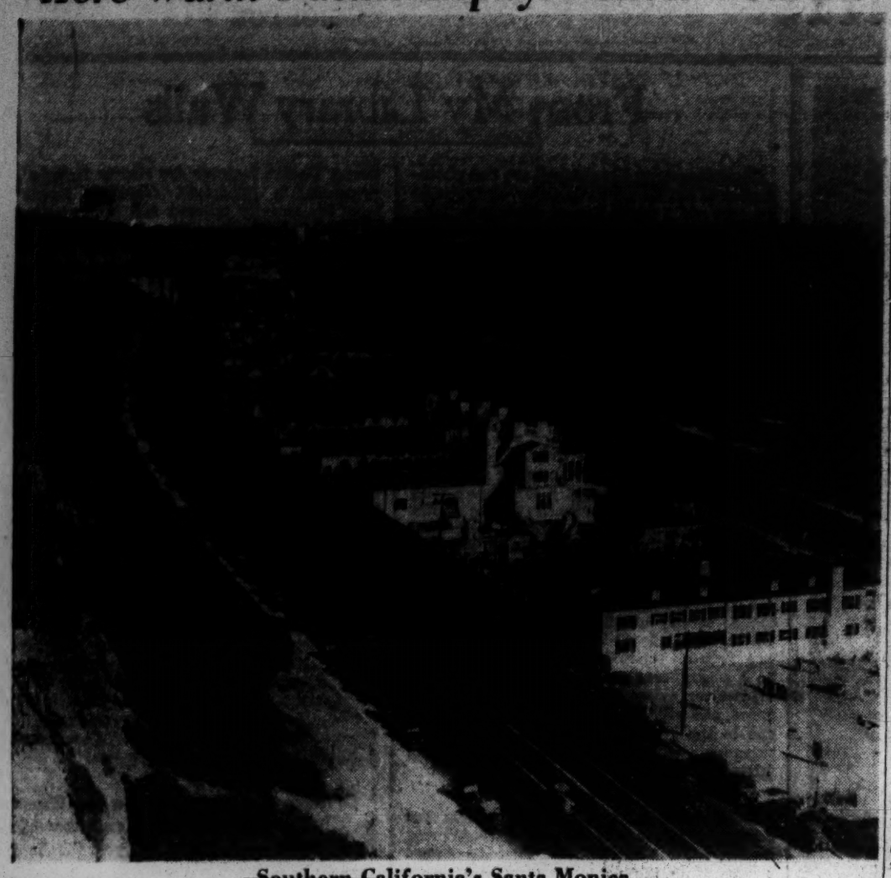

Southern California's Santa Monica

The Palisades are seen on the left, Canada-Mexico highway in the center, beach clubs and palatial homes on strand, with pier and breakwater in distance.

Southern California Beaches Wide Open

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

The people hold priorities on the Southern California beaches this year as always, and responsible military authorities have made it plain that so far as they can see now, there is no reason why this should not continue to be the case.

From Santa Barbara to San Diego, even in places where defense plants have risen not far back from the Pacific or where Army and Navy centers have been located, everyone who has a penchant for breeze, sand, and sunshine is sure to find all three available in happy combination. For those who prefer above everything else to sit in deckchairs watching the waves chase each other up the sand, there is no one to say no.

Necessarily, there is no pleasure cruising on the high seas this year. Large yachts, many of them, have been needed by the Navy. The vogue is all for the little boats. Behind the breakwater at Santa Barbara, in Santa Monica Bay or Los Angeles Harbor, and off Coronado, starboats, dinghies, and small craft skim the waters still.

Newport Harbor, 40 miles from Los Angeles, is recurrently popular, especially with the younger set, who have made its waters famous for their fleet of "Snowbirds." Some 300 of these dainty sailboats are anchored here. Being landlocked, the three-mile-long harbor is as likely as any place on this coast to escape war-time restrictoins on boating.

Deep sea fishing is on a war-time basis, what with the authorities now requiring both a fishing license and some establishment of citizenship on the part of everyone who wants to put out from shore. Birth certificates, citizenship papers, defense workers' identification cards, and other solid evidences satisfy the latter requirement. So far as can be ascertained, the yellowtail and barracuda don't read the papers and are just as catchable as they were before Pearl Harbor.

All along the Southern coast people who like to fish from the surf have only to cast their lines, then stick their poles in the sand to enjoy the sport. The rocks at Laguna or the sands of Santa Monica welcome them. And fishing from piers, which requires no special tackle, is a family sport perenially popular.

All coastwise recreations are having to be enjoyed by daylight. Fires are not allowed on the beaches because of "dim-out" regulations. Some highways are closed at night.

It has been indicated that if some control of crowded beach areas is found wise in order to ease traffic burdens, it is probable that amusement centers of the roller-coaster-fun-house sort and not the playgrounds will be put under regulation Invigorating water sports and restful recreation are regarded as important to morale.

Los Angeles is in a favorable position to welcome visitors to its adjacent beaches, for although the Point Formin area and Cabrillo Beach overlooking the Harbor are now closed to the public, frontage along Santa Monica Bay west of the City has been advantageously extended by State-acquisition of the Will Rogers Beach.

A beach improvement program to cost $325,000 has recently been worked out between the cities of Los Angeles and Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, and the State of California, designed to preserve from tidal erosion the stretch of sand sometimes referred to as America's Riviera.

There actually is nothing but "winter and rough weather" to keep anyone from swimming, fishing from the rocks, jumping the breakers, or riding surfboards in Southern California. And as everyone knows who has ever read the restrained advertisements of Californian charms which appear in the magazines, "winter and rough weather" are such scarcities in these parts that their occasional coming is considered zestful!

Names of Naval Heroes to Honor 25 Ships Now Under Construction

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Secretary Knox has announced that the Navy will name 25 new escort vessels now under construction in honor of 25 heroes of the first and second world wass.

All of the heroes have received citations or decorations for outstanding service in naval careers. All but one of the men for whom the new ships will be named gave their lives in the present war. Eighteen were victims of the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor and one was a hero of the last war.

Among the names of the new ships and men for whom they will be christened:

Buckley (first vessel so called) in honor of aviation ordnance man Third Class, John Daniel Buckley, Providence, R. I.

Fogg (first vessel so called) in honor of Lieut. (j. g.) Carleton Fogg, Yarmouth, Maine.

Foss (first vessel so called) in honor of Ensign Rodney Shelton Foss, Baton Rouge, La.

George W. Ingram (first vessel so called, previous ship named Osman Ingram) in honor of George Washington Ingram, seaman Second Class, of Estaboga, Ala.

William C. Miller (first vessel so called, on previously named simply Miller). In honor of radio man First Class William Cicero Miller, Thomasville, N. C.

Hammann (second vessel so called) in honor of Ensign Charles Hazeltine Hammann, birthplace Baltimore, Md. A hero of the First World War. The Hammann was originally planned to be named Langley but that name has been canceled and reserved for assignment to a new aircraft carrier.

Navy Flier, Who Was With O'Hare, Wins Three Awards for Bravery

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Noel Arthur Meredyth Gayler, aviator from Bremerton, Wash., today became the first war hero ever to receive three Navy cross awards.

Lieutenant Gayler received his first cross for shooting down one enemy bomber and assisting in the destruction of two others out of a flight of nine which attacked his aircraft carrier in the Western Pacific on Feb. 20.

This was the action in which Lieut. Edward O'Hare shot down five enemy bombers. Two flights of nine each made the attack on the carrier and 16 out of the 18 were destroyed.

Lieutenant Gayler won his second award—receiving a gold star in lieu of another cross—for shooting down an enemy sea plane and bombing two enemy destroyers in enemy territory March 10.

Today, Secretary Knox presented him a second gold star in lieu of a third naval cross.

The citation accompanying this award said:

"For extraordinary heroism and outstanding devotion to duty as pilot of a fighter plane in action against enemy Japanese forces in the Coral Sea, on May 7 and 8, 1942.

"Due to his skill and aggressiveness, his zeal and courage as an airman, and his utter disregard for his own life, Lieutenant Gayler succeeded in destroying two enemy Japanese aircraft and in damaging two others, his courageous action contributing materially to the defense of our forces."

The Navy gave Lieutenant Gayler's Bremerton address as Nelita, Star Route Number 1.

Man's World Appears Giving Way In Many Respects to the Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Who says this is a man's world?

Here are a few steps taken in the last week to upgrade women in war effort.

The War Department announced establishment of the WAFS, a Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron to fly training and liaison type airplanes from factories to air fields within the United States.

The War Manpower Commission ordered Boilermaker Union rules negated on the West Coast where they interfered with the employment of women in certain shipyard jobs and told employees to put them to work within 48 hours.

The Department of Agriculture recommended the election of farm wives to county committees administering the AAA farm program.

The Federal Employment Service appealed for 150 women to take jobs in copper mines near Globe, Arizona.

Congress received a bill from the War Department to grant Waacs the same pay raises recently given male soldiers.

The Secretary of Labor issued a prediction that there will be 250,000 women in the aircraft industry by the end of the year.

The War Department announced that 300,000 women are now employed in its department and issued a directive that "as far as practicable, women will be employed in preference to men of war service age or capabilities."

Legal Method In Oklahoma Is Challenged

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 11 (AP)—The State's methods of arresting and convicting four Oklahoma Communists of criminal syndicalism were challenged here before the Criminal Court of Appeals, one of whose members refused to hear the arguments.

Thomas Doyle, oldest member of the three-judge tribunal, sat in his office, incensed at a remark attributed to Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York—a member of defense counsel—terming the prosecutions an example of fascism.

Judge Doyle, who once wrote an opinion upholding the criminal syndicalism law, read the briefs and said he would participate in the final decision, which may require months to write.

Mr. Marcantonio, remaining in Washington because of the Soldier Vote Bill, planned to fly here.

But Judge Doyle said that if he were Presiding Judge, Mr. Marcantonio would not be permitted to appear because his statement "reflected on the patriotism of the people" and "the conduct of the courts."

Later Judge Doyle's colleagues, Presiding Judge Bert B. Barefoot and Dick Jones, issued this statement to reporters:

"All parties to these appeals are entitled to a fair and courteous hearing in open court.

"There are certain serious legal questions involved which are entitled to and will receive the profound and deepest consideration of this court to the end that a correct opinion based solely on the law will be rendered."

In prosecutions begun two years ago, the four defendants—Robert Wood, State Party Secretary; Ina Wood, his wife; Alan Shaw, Local Secretary, and Eli Jaffee, Party worker—were given the maximum sentence of 10 years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

President 'Stamps' Serb 'Slip' by Grin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—It was all because he collected Serbian stamps in earlier days, President Roosevelt explained today, that he praised Serbian resistance to the Axis rather than Yugoslavian in a speech Sept. 3 to the International Student Assembly.

He was told at a press conference that some concern had arisen over his mention of Serbia, and that in some quarters this was being taken to mean that he no longer recognized Yugoslavia, which embodies the country formerly called Serbia.

It was a slip, the President said, due to the fact that in former days he used to see the name Serbia so much on the stamps he was collecting.

With a grin, he answered a question by declaring he was a common-garden variety of stamp collector rather than a philatelist.

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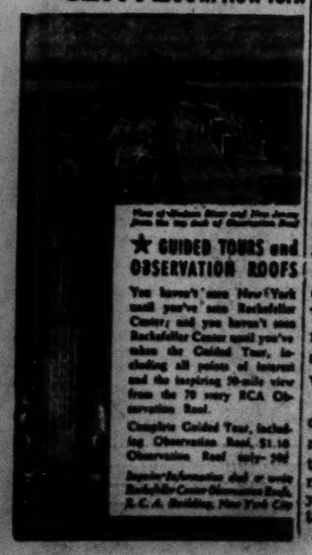

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The Home Forum

"Doth not wisdom cry?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE fall of the year, when schools and colleges open, children, young people, and teachers turn to the acquiring and imparting of knowledge. As we learn life's larger lessons we find there is much knowledge to be gained that is not found in the schools. Solomon said (Proverbs 8:1), **"Doth not wisdom cry? and understanding put forth her voice?"** And again (Proverbs 4:7), **"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding."**

The wisdom that comes from God, the wisdom that goes hand in hand with understanding, is more to be desired than all else, and we need not despair of acquiring it, because Christian Science teaches that man, the reflection or image and likeness of God, expresses wisdom and intelligence, Mind's primal qualities. An academic education is desirable, and one should apply himself diligently to this end, but material knowledge alone will not equip him with understanding sufficient to meet all the vicissitudes of human experience. In times of stress men find that they need to turn to a power outside themselves, a power that is higher than human power; in short, they find that only in the knowledge and understanding of God can the answers to life's problems be found.

Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, the only Mind, and that Mind is omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, and is expressed in man. God is the Mind of man, and there is no true intelligence apart from God. When one sees this, he begins to acknowledge the wonderful possibilities and capabilities that are his through spiritual understanding. He begins to recognize that the good in store for him is infinite because God is infinite good and man reflects this infinity. Thus we learn to stop limiting ourselves in any direction and to accept all that divine Mind has in store for us. When we learn that divine Mind is the only power, we grow less and less afraid of evil, for we see that since evil is not of God, it is powerless and cannot affect us at all; only our fear gives it its appearance of power. To know that evil has no power, and that its semblance of power is given it by wrong thinking, is to become its master. Evil is a false belief of mortal mind, which is itself unreal, for God, good, alone is Mind. We learn these things by degrees, but as fast as we accept the spiritual facts we can prove them in our lives.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 173), **"Does an evil mind exist without space to occupy, power to act, or vanity to pretend that it is man?"** Since God, Mind, fills all space, there is no place left for evil to occupy. Mind is eternally expressing itself through its idea, man, in goodness, wisdom, justice, kindness, purity, and wholeness. So whether evil presents itself as sin, sickness, destruction, or any other form of discord, we know we need not fear it, because of its unreality. This spiritual knowing overcomes belief in evil, or error. Understanding that God is Love and that man reflects Love in Godlike attributes destroys evil's pretensions. Mrs. Eddy also says (*ibid.*, p. 173), **"If Mind God, is all-power and all-presence, man is not met by another power and presence, that—obstructing his intelligence—pains, fetters, and befools him."** To understand God as infinite Mind, the one and only Mind and power, heals sin and sickness, develops one's capacities for good, and unfolds hidden talents and possibilities. Divine Mind is measureless, boundless good, which is constantly unfolding to us as we become receptive to good alone. When we learn that we actually live in Mind, not in matter or a material body, we shall express greater freedom and feel a wonderful sense of protection. When we know God, Mind, as All-in-all, matter is seen to be only a false belief, incapable of either helping or harming man.

Christ Jesus said (John 5:39, 40): **"Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me. And ye will not come to me, that ye might have life."** A consecrated study of the Bible, in the light which Christian Science throws on this Book through "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, will reveal the wonders that life holds for us when we see it as the expression of Mind, God. And as we come to learn more of the Christ, Truth, revealed in Christian Science, we find fulfilled the beautiful promise that Christ Jesus gave (John 10:10), **"I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."** The joy, freedom, and abundance of good gained by recognizing man's spiritual nature are indeed glorious.

A young man who had always considered himself very poor in mathematics, in fact, as hardly able to make a passing grade, decided after learning a little of Christian Science to apply himself more diligently to this subject. He had thought he disliked mathematics very much, but as he studied it with the aid of Christian Science he found that he liked it even better than some of his other subjects. At the end of the semester he received an "A" from a professor who seldom gave "A's," and as a result of his work and rating he was also given a position in the credit department of the college office, which paid his tuition. Nothing is impossible when we admit and utilize the truth that God is the only Mind.

As we strive to acquire the wisdom of God, we shall with all our getting "get understanding." And as we see that divine Mind governs all its creation harmoniously and wisely our prayer will be, not for the knowledge that passeth away, but after this fashion:

"Give me, O Lord, an understanding heart,
That I may learn to know myself in Thee,
To spurn the wrong and choose the better part
And thus from sinful bondage be set free."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Goldfinches

Like moving sunbeams
They hover about the garden in graceful and undulant flight,
Scattering meanwhile their small and tinkling notes,
That are delicate as sounds of crystal wind chimes.
And fall softly on the warm and unmoving air
Of afternoon—
Spray flung from some singing fountain,
Silvery-sweet and far.

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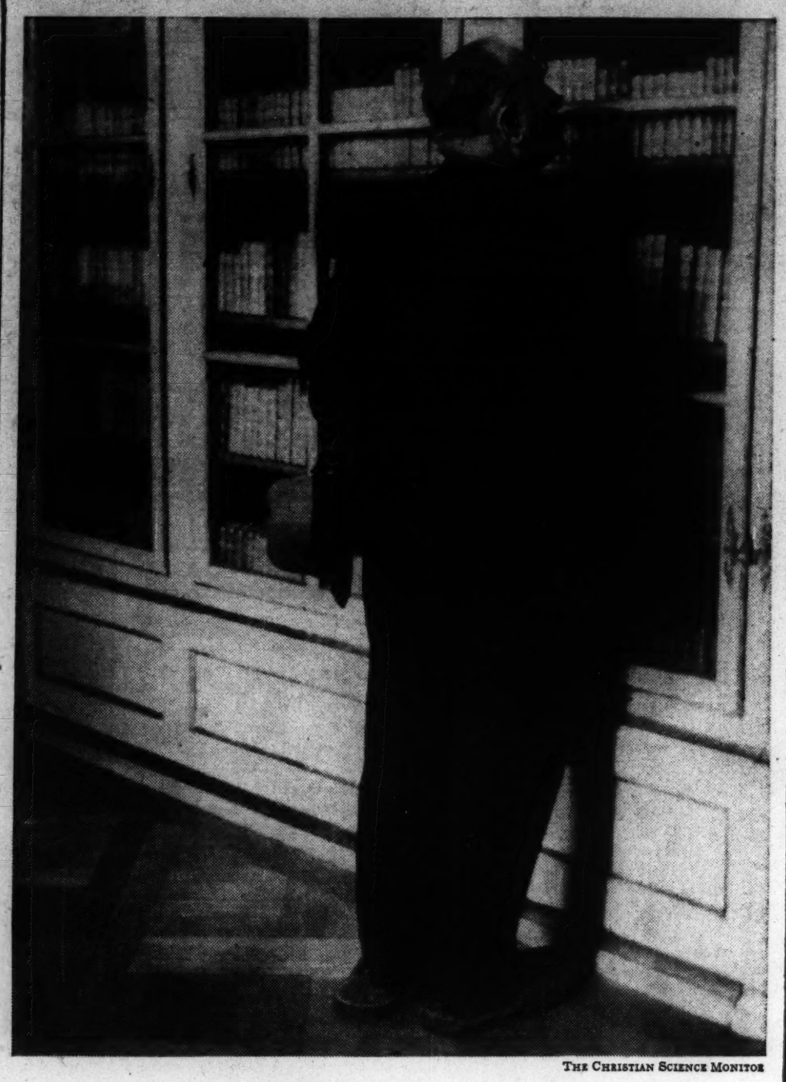

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE LIBRARY": *A Photograph by Egone*

THIS MIGHT BE YOU or me or anyone who loves books. When Egone, the expert, the sensitive photographer, made this picture, he was really recording an experience of unnumbered men and women.

Books behind lock and key. Valuable books which one may not handle. Books perhaps in a museum or in a private collection—books such as those in Mr. Morgan's library in New York or in The Boston Athenaeum which houses a portion of George Washington's library from Mount Vernon.

Books, one imagines, in ancient calf, for the most part, pleasantly faded and mellowed, sometimes with the gold lettering of their titles practically undecipherable through wear. This man is scrutinizing them, savoring, appreciating. Books such as these have not belonged to him, have not often come within his ken. But his imagination leaps at the sight of them; he pictures their long and proud careers, all the hands, patient or eager, which have held them in all the country houses or palaces, celebrated or unknown.

Studying these books, this man is transported to places he has not seen. Studying them, he honors much wisdom which they contain, wisdom which he craves for himself. He will pause long there, his feet enshrouded in felt slippers to save the parquet floors—pause before the elegant bookcase with the antique gilded lock. Gazing, gazing through the polished glass at the stately rows of books in red morocco, in green tooled leather, in the soft smooth tan of calf. He has forgotten that he is still holding his hat; he has pushed back his spectacles out of his way. He is any book-lover in any of the civilized lands, paying homage where he feels it due. Which of us would not be he?

M. W.

"La sapienza non grida ella?"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NELL'AUTUNNO, quando si aprono le scuole ed i collegi, i bambini, i giovani ed i maestri si mettono ad acquistare e ad impartire la conoscenza. In misura che impariamo le lezioni più vaste della vita troviamo che vi è molta conoscenza ottenibile che non si trova nelle scuole. Salomone disse (Proverbi 8:1): "La sapienza non grida ella? e l'intelligenza non fa ella udire la sua voce?" Ed ancora (Proverbi 4:7): "Il principio della sapienza è: Acquista la sapienza. Sì, a costo di quanto possiedi, acquista l'intelligenza".

La sapienza che viene da Dio, la sapienza che sta insieme coll'intelligenza, è più desiderabile di tutto il resto, e non dobbiamo perdere la speranza di acquistarla, poichè la Scienza Cristiana insegna che l'uomo, la riflessione od immagine e somiglianza di Dio, esprime sapienza ed intelligenza, le qualità primarie della Mente. L'istruzione universitaria è desiderabile, e ci si deve concentrare diligentemente a questo scopo, ma la conoscenza materiale da sola non ci provvederà di un'intelligenza sufficente per far fronte a tutte le vicissitudini dell'esperienza umana. In tempi di tensione gli uomini scoprono che hanno bisogno di volgersi verso un potere fuori di sè stessi, un potere che è più alto del potere umano; in breve, scoprono che soltanto nella conoscenza e nella comprensione di Dio si possono trovare le soluzioni ai problemi della vita.

La Scienza Cristiana insegna che Dio è Mente, la sola Mente, e che la Mente è onnipotente, onnipresente, onnisciente, ed è espressa nell'uomo. Iddio è la Mente dell'uomo, e non vi è vera intelligenza altro che in Dio. Quando si vede questo, si comincia a riconoscere le meravigliose possibilità e capacità che ci appartengono per mezzo della comprensione spirituale. Si comincia a riconoscere che il bene riservato per noi è infinito perchè Dio è bene infinito e l'uomo riflette quest'infinità. Così impariamo a cessare di limitarci in qualsiasi direzione e ad accettare tutto ciò che la Mente divina ha in riserva per noi. Quando impariamo che la Mente divina è la sola potenza, cominciamo ad avere sempre meno paura dal male, giacchè vediamo che poichè il male non è d'Iddio, è impotente e non può influenzarci affatto; soltanto il nostro timore gli dà la sua apparenza di potenza. Sapere che il male non ha potenza, e che la sua sembianza di potere gli viene data da falso pensare, significa divenirne il padrone. Il male è una falsa credenza della mente mortale, che di per sè è irreale, poichè soltanto Dio, il bene, è la Mente. Impariamo queste cose gradatamente, ma appena accettiamo i fatti spirituali possiamo dimostrarli nella nostra vita.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, dice in *Miscellaneous Writings* (pag. 173): "Esiste forse una mente malvagia senza spazio da occupare, senza potere di agire o vanità di pretendere che essa è l'uomo?" Poichè Dio, la Mente, riempie tutto lo spazio, non vi rimane posto che il male possa occupare. La Mente si esprime eternamente per mezzo della sua idea, l'uomo, in bontà, sapienza, giustizia, amorevolezza, purezza e integrità. Così sia che il male si presenti come peccato, malattia, distruzione od ogni altra forma di discordia, sappiamo che non occorre di temerlo, a causa della sua irrealtà. Questo sapere spirituale conquista la credenza nel male od errore. Comprendere che Dio è Amore e che l'uomo riflette l'Amore in attributi divini distrugge le pretese del male. Mrs. Eddy dice pure (ibid., pag. 173): "Se la Mente, Dio, è potenza e presenza totale, l'uomo non s'incontra con un'altra potenza e presenza che—ostruendo la di lui intelligenza—lo tormenta, l'incatena e l'inganna". Comprendere Dio quale Mente infinita, la sola ed unica Mente e potenza, guarisce il peccato e la malattia, sviluppa le proprie capacità per il bene e svela talenti e capacità nascoste. La Mente divina è immensurabile, illimitato bene, che si svela costantemente a noi in quanto diveniamo ricettivi al bene soltanto. Quando impariamo che noi viviamo attualmente nella Mente, non pella materia od in un corpo materiale, esprimeremo maggior libertà e proveremo un senso meraviglioso di protezione. Quando conosciamo Dio, la Mente, come Tutto-in-tutto, la materia viene riconosciuta essere soltanto una falsa credenza, incapace tanto di aiutare che di nuocere all'uomo.

Cristo Gesù disse (Giovanni 5:39, 40): "Voi investigate le Scritture, perchè pensate aver per mezzo d'esse vita eterna, ed esse son quelle che rendon testimonianza di me; eppure non volete venire a me per aver la vita!" Uno studio consacrato della Bibbia, nella luce che la Scienza Cristiana getta su questo Libro per mezzo di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mrs. Eddy, rivelerà le meraviglie che la vita ci riserva quando la vediamo come l'espressione della Mente, Dio. Ed in misura che impariamo di più sul Cristo, Verità, rivelato nella Scienza Cristiana, troviamo adempiuta la bella promessa che Cristo Gesù fece (Giovanni 10:10): "Io son venuto perchè abbian la vita e l'abbiano ad esuberanza". La gioia, la libertà e l'abbondanza di bene ottenute col riconoscere la natura spirituale dell'uomo sono veramente gloriose.

Un giovane che si era sempre considerato molto scadente nelle matematiche, in realtà appena capace di ottenere un voto per passare, decise, dopo aver imparato un poco di Scienza Cristiana, di dedicarsi con più diligenza a questo soggetto. Aveva creduto che le matematiche gli fossero assai sgradite, ma studiandole coll'aiuto della Scienze Cristiana trovò che gli piacevano anche più di alcune delle sue altre materie. Alla fine del semestre ricevette un voto di "A" da un professore che di rado dava degli "A", ed in conseguenza del suo lavoro e del suo voto gli fu anche data una posizione nel dipartimento dei crediti nell'ufficio del collegio, che gli pagò le spese dell'istruzione. Nulla è impossibile quando ammettiamo ed utilizziamo la verità che Dio è l'unica Mente.

Mentre ci sforziamo di acquistare la sapienza di Dio, noi acquisteremo, a costo di quanto possediamo, "l'intelligenza". E quando vediamo che la Mente divina governa armoniosamente e saggiamente tutta la Sua creazione, la nostra preghiera non sarà per la conoscenza che svanisce, ma in questo modo:

"Dammi, O Signore, un cuore intelligente
Sì ch'io possa imparare a conoscermi in Te,
A respinger l'ingiusto ed a sceglier la parte migliore
Ed esser così liberato dalla schiavitù del peccato".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Street Corner

The rickety, scarred barrows
Bear a fragrant weight,
Dew sparkles on each petal
And each leaf—
Larkspur, mimosa, dark carnations
Form this perfumed freight—
Choose now, for such high freshness
Must be brief.

MARY TAYLOR

From My Library Walls

HANGING on my library wall are two photographs of Dr. Guido Biagi, after whose name I might add a whole line of symbols indicating honorary degrees from learned societies and institutes. He was the official head of the Laurentian Library in Florence, the official custodian of the Medici, the Michelangelo, and the da Vinci archives. In Italy, the name Biagi is still revered as that of a great man who contributed much to the glory of his country; on the Continent, his name still ranks high as a scholar, but in America his name has been too little known—except to Dante students, or to students of Italian history.

The first photograph shows Biagi as he looked when I first met him in the Biblioteca Laurenziana in Florence; a large man with high forehead; kindly, penetrating eyes; lips which smiled easily but which were almost wholly covered by his heavy beard. He wore a loosely-fitting, heavy homespun suit, although I found my own linen clothes none too cool. He was seated at one of the *plutei*—those carved reading-desks designed by Michelangelo, to which the precious volumes are securely chained—completely absorbed in a magnificent illuminated volume. When he became aware of my presence, he apologized, and with a disarming smile welcomed me to the Library; and, as it proved, to a friendship which lasted thirty years, during his entire lifetime.

Biagi gave me a cell-like alcove in the Library in which to work, and he would bring to me, while I studied, magnificent volumes representing the work of Monaco, Gozzoli, Gherado, Clovio, and other great illuminators. It was in this little cell that my Laurentian type was born. Without Biagi, I should not have felt impelled to reproduce this beautiful hand-lettering of the humanistic scribes in metal. One time he brought me a little illuminated Book of Hours, which Lorenzo de' Medici used to carry in the pocket of his robe, finding relaxation from affairs of state in the beauty of the illuminator's art; at another, he handed me an armful of loose letters, all in the handwriting of Michelangelo, addressed to princes and potentates, to friends, and to workers in the quarries.

"There," he exclaimed, with a twinkle in his eye; "you may tell your friends in America that you have held Michelangelo in your lap!"

There was another side to Biagi, no less enjoyable. He insisted on relieving our studies together by frequent excursions, sometimes to Vallombrosa, to Siena, to Pisa, to Perugia, or to Rome. In these cities, he would always point out special places of interest quite apart from those travelers in Italy usually see. He took me to little restaurants unknown to tourists, where we were served real Italian food—*octupi*, whose tentacles are really delicious if one can once forget the hideousness of their bodies; macaroni served in forms I never dreamt of; *scampi*, delicately cooked in native olive oil, and Lodigniano cheese such as I had never tasted.

Biagi made a special point of having me meet his friends. Pompeo Molmenti, Roman senator and famous writer, personally introduced us to the fascinating mysteries of Venice, of which magic city he was the acknowledged authority; Leo Olschi, internationally known rare-book dealer, received us in his princely library in Florence; Pasquale Villari, great Italian historian, discussed problems of interest with us.

The second photograph of Biagi would never be recognized as a portrait of the same man! When he sent it to me, he included a little note, written in his humorous vein: "See what three years' association with American civilization and you has done for me!" The beard has disappeared, and the strong Tuscan features are clearly revealed, presenting a handsome, dignified, Nordic face; his smartly tailored suit is suggestive of Savile Row rather than Italy. This was as he appeared when I greeted him in New York, on his arrival as Royal representative of the Italian Government to a convention of world savants. Following the Italian custom, he kissed me on both cheeks; but he performed this ritual with such dignity that it caused me not the slightest embarrassment.

Later, when he visited me in Boston, I had the privilege of learning from him the real meaning of the word "education." I took Biagi to the Harvard College Library; we visited Charles Eliot Norton at Shady Hill in Cambridge; he accompanied me to a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; and we visited Mrs. Jack Gardner's museum at Fenway Court. His familiarity with everything cultural was amazing—far beyond books and literature. He recognized the standard musical works with no reference to the program; he needed no Baedeker to give him the name of the artist of any important picture he saw. He seemed surprised at my comment upon the universality of his knowledge.

"Why," he explained with rare simplicity, "that is the function of any man's education. I should be ashamed if I knew less!"

So these two portraits upon my library wall link the present with a past that can never be repeated. Can you wonder that they make me forget, for the moment, the evil spell that has been thrown over my beloved Italy? The continuing communion counsels me to remember Italy as I came to know and love it with him—before the Axis contamination.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

One of the World's Great Avenues

THE FAME of Park Avenue is so great that it has generally been forgotten how recent it is. It owes its magnificence indirectly to the New York and Harlem Railroad, later the New York Central, which from the earliest days of railroading has operated a tunnel under the street. Over the tunnel was laid out a parkway with grass and shrubbery, having a roadway on each side and thus creating an avenue of double width. In the beginning the parkway was pierced at intervals with great round holes and the smoke and gaseous fumes from puffing locomotives billowed up through the holes all day long, rendering the street almost unfit for habitation. During these years the street was a miscellaneous aggregation of cheap business buildings, flats, stables, some better dwellings, institutions of various sorts, and many vacant lots. When the railroad changed from steam to electric power a magical transformation took place, and within the space of only a few years Park Avenue became what it is today.

Foreign visitors say that the view north from the door of the New York Central Office Building at Forty-sixth Street presents the most majestic urban vista in the world. For more than two miles the broad avenue strikes away without deviation or change of line, and is then cut off short at the brow of a hill. That the tall buildings in two unbroken lines are all of the same era and more or less of uniform height, and that the avenue is wide enough to bear them proudly, gives the perspective a bleak grandeur all its own. With the unending flood of softly-running motor cars in the foreground pouring into a hole on your left and disgorging from another hole on your right, the scene expresses the very spirit of the city and the age. The pavement trembles strangely under the passage of the air-cushioned cars. That is because it is supported on steel girders over the railway yards below. There is no danger of its caving in.

Park Avenue is finer in mass than in detail. The big buildings are handsome and expensive, but not of distinguished architecture. How could they be? It is what they conceal behind their walls that appeals to the imagination; the staggering wealth that is represented.—From "New York, City of Cities," by HULBERT FOOTNER. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Three on a Mountain

Up and away we climb from summer sleeping
under the canyon aspens, under the pines,
resting its fingers on the hills and keeping
a languid eye on peaks where the last snow shines.
Up and away on the mountain trail, zigzagging
through forest-green where flowers of spring still grow;
past dwindling trees; past wind-clipped spruces dragging
their feet over granite toward the distant snow.
Higher we go, and a whim of autumn spatters
sleet on our faces, sleet on the rocky ground;
until we stand, where the purple storm-cloud scatters,
astride the Pass, with heaven so close around:
summer and spring and fall in a blend of weather,
and we on a mountain scanning the world together.

AILEEN L. FISHER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The False Issue of Dictatorship ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The legislation to enable the Government to control the cost of living, brought sharply and suddenly before Congress by the President's you-do-or-I-will message of Labor Day, raises two distinct issues which will be in the forefront of the news for the next three weeks—the White House hopes not beyond Oct. 1.

The first concerns the merits of what the President proposes to do: by Congressional action if possible, by executive action if necessary. Mr. Roosevelt proposes an all-inclusive stabilization of industrial and farm prices, wages, rents and profits as the only means of averting a runaway cost of living. He asks Congress to empower the Government to accomplish this stabilization on all fronts simultaneously, and specifically to remove the privileged restrictions with which Congress has surrounded farm products.

There are pressure groups which hope that they can have a little bit of inflation for themselves alone and which, therefore, have stood out against this step; but we have seen no responsible dissent from the merits of the President's program. On its merits Congress appears to be decisively in favor of it. The area of agreement is likely to be enlarged, rather than decreased, and before long it is likely to seem reasonable to Congress actually to do what it agrees ought to be done. The fact that there is such widespread agreement upon the merits of an all-out anti-inflation program cannot, in the last analysis, be entirely irrelevant.

The second issue concerns the manner by which the President has impressed upon Congress the urgency of speedy action—deadline Oct. 1—and his blunt, unequivocal declaration that if he does not quickly receive the specific power from Congress to control the cost of living, he will use the war powers of the Commander in Chief to accomplish the same end.

Senator Robert La Follette declared that Mr. Roosevelt has placed a pistol at the head of Congress and has stipulated what must be done to prevent pulling the trigger. Senator Robert Taft challenged the President's right to act and advocated, if he does, that the country refuse to abide by the action. Those are strong accusations—almost as strong as the accusations which were leveled against Lincoln and Wilson.

It is probable that the issue of whether the President can overrule an Act of Congress in the manner which Mr. Roosevelt laid down in his Labor Day message will not have to be faced in fact. The reason is that there is every evidence that Congress is going to invest the President with specific and ample legislative power to control the cost of living at every point. Congress has every reason to do this on the merits of the request and there is no present prospect that Congress will refuse to grant a sound request because the President is determined to do what is necessary if Congress does not do what is necessary.

Now, while Senator La Follette calls the do-it-or-else section of Mr. Roosevelt's message a pistol pointed at Congress, a more experienced colleague describes it as a "burr placed under the harness." Since the visage of a Presidential threat to set aside an Act of Congress has been raised by the White House itself, the issue ought to be frankly examined and not be slurred over.

Senators La Follette and Taft are honest and honorable public officials and when they say in effect that American democracy has become a hollow shell if the President can invalidate an Act of Congress, it is better to look this judgment in the face than just hope they're not right.

And are they right? Did they not all fail to bring sharply into focus one basic, controlling factor which gives the constitutional question quite a different complexion? That factor is—if everyone has forgotten—that the United States is at war and that the President of the United States is called upon to exercise the powers of Commander in Chief in a period of total emergency, the toughest war and the gravest emergency this nation has ever faced.

It is time to be absolutely candid on this point and recognize that in time of war the Constitution of the United States provides for the concentration of extraordinary authority in the hands of the Chief Executive. Note that this is a provision of the Constitution, not a violation of the Constitution.

Democracy's method of fighting a war is to delegate decisive powers into the hands of its Chief Executive. Note that executive dominance is a provision of the Constitution, not a violation of the Constitution. There may be a quick, temporary partisan advantage to be gained by calling this dictatorship. Would it not be nearer the truth to say that executive dominance is evidence of democracy's wisdom in time of war?

President Lincoln suspended habeas corpus without consulting Congress. President Roosevelt is consulting Congress in order not to have to suspend the above-parity farm subsidy. President Wilson armed American merchant ships after Congress had rejected legislation to authorize their arming.

There are wartime precedents for Mr. Roosevelt's candid and courageous notice to Congress. As Commander in Chief under the Constitution the President cannot permit economic chaos to imperil winning the war. To repeal economic chaos is as high a duty as to repel an invasion of our shores. The only justification for Mr. Roosevelt's position is that this is war—and it is.

Memo From Red Lake:

War Comes to the Northland ..... *By Morris McDougall*

Red Lake, Ontario

This mining settlement, lying north of the lines of steel on the outside fringe of civilization and reached only by plane or by boat along a 200-mile waterway of lakes and winding wooded streams, seems to feel the impact of the war almost if not quite as sharply as any other community in the country. It is only geographically aloof. There is no such thing apparently as hiding from this war, but it is only fair to say that there is no attempt on the part of the population of Red Lake to shirk their responsibilities. Even the Ojibway Indians of the district—and there are quite a number of them—are fully, if stoically and uncomplainingly, aware of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and its discomforting decrees.

Every member of the Indian's family, even the child two or three years old, drinks tea and tea is rationed. The bronzed ward of the Government shakes his head when he is informed by the man behind the counter at the trading post that there is no provision for tea for children. He is getting ready to move with his family to the trapping grounds for the fall and winter. What will his children drink? They do not drink milk or coffee and of course coffee is rationed anyway. Would he try cocoa? the white man behind the counter asks. With a shrug, he agrees to try, while he is cautioned by the storekeeper that cocoa, too, might be rationed in time.

Yes, the Indian feels the hand of the Government and its fiats, but he knows that white men are not exempt and has no sense of injustice. As he nets his fish in the open season and sells them to fishing companies, he realizes that prices are watched by the board at the Capital, and he wonders whether there will be any sale for his mink and fox pelts that he will get in his traps in the winter. He also wonders if he will have less gasoline for the "kicker" on his canoe or his boat next open season.

There has been no attempt as yet to enlist the Indians in this district for the armed forces. When the call does come most if not all the able-bodied youth will likely join up.

In his tent or shack on the edge of the lake, the descendant of the first Canadians hears the echo of the distant tumult faintly and intermittently. He is fond of his gramophone—he gets his records from the trading post or shop in the village—but not so much of the radio because he knows very little English. He gets his news of the war from the manager of the post or the members of the fish company.

When word is given to him in his own language he listens gravely and intently, his dark eyes fixed on the speaker's face. There is not much to be guessed from his expression about what is going on behind the graven features, but there is no question of his interest. He knows that his future, too, is being decided on the battlefields of the world conflict. Among the Indian population of the lake are a few who fought in the last war and these help to explain the course of events.

The gold mines of Red Lake are feeling the manpower pinch. Gold is valuable even in wartime because it helps to pay international balances and Canada is a "purchasing" country. No new gold prospecting is going on, the prospectors being engaged in seeking tungsten and other ores, and no new gold mines are being brought into operation, but producing mines are continuing to operate.

Recently several barge-loads of recruits for the Army left the lake and there is a steady and increasing demand for men for the base metal mines as well as for war industries. Base metal mining is, of course, in the very first category of essential industries. As men leave the gold mines the owners and managers have to grin and bear it and carry on as best they can. There is also the trouble about getting new equipment when any machine breaks down.

This little mining community lying close to the Manitoba border in what is virtually a trackless wilderness of spruce, jackpine, and poplar, which for periods of a fortnight in the spring and fall when the water is not open enough for the pontoons or the forming ice still not strong enough for the skis of airplanes, is cut off from connection with the outside world, is fully conscious of the war and willing to share its responsibilities to the full. It may fairly be said to be typical of outlying areas.

To Change the Subject:

'Ma,' the Soldiers' Friend ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Meet "Ma." She's typical of the hospitable mothers who open their homes to soldiers whom the Army sends to posts in their neighborhoods.

She gets her title of "Ma" from the soldiers themselves. She may be young and stylish, but if she is the sort who bakes big, heavily frosted cakes for soldiers, invites them over to dinner now and then, encourages them to bang on her piano and play on the floor with little Susie, and scolds them for the way they spend their money, then the big fellows in uniform call her "Ma." It is a title she accepts proudly.

I met quite a number of "Ma's" on a visit to rural areas in the Pacific Northwest recently. There was Mrs. White, for example, who had brought up some lively youngsters and still had a couple under her wing. Her home was an informal center for coast artillery men stationed in the woods a few blocks away. The boys used her phone, her piano, her shower. When their duties kept them at their military position, she and Mr. White would drive over evenings and bring the boys something—a cake, a roast chicken, or maybe just a bunch of sweet peas. Always there were joyful shouts when the Whites drove up and instantly there was a swarm of soldiers about the car.

Other rural neighbors looked after the soldiers. One night a young couple with a baby drove up timidly, stopped, and offered the guard a package. When he looked under the paper he spied a cake with red, white, and blue frosting. The young woman explained that she had a brother in the air force and had been thinking of him a lot that day, so she made a cake for her soldier neighbors. "Maybe somebody else will do as much for Jim," she said.

Near another military position I met the Carney family, a group consisting of "Ma" and two attractive daughters.

The Carney bungalow was really a soldier center. When you walked into the Carney home, you'd never know whom you'd find—maybe no Carneys at all but a couple of soldiers playing records or reading the Carneys' books. If Ma and the girls walked in upon uniformed company, they never showed the least sign of surprise.

It seems to mean a lot to the boys to have homes to go to without formality. When Sergeant Jack got his long-awaited three-day pass the other day, he didn't rush into Seattle or make for the recreation camp provided for soldiers. He just decided to hang around the Carneys', although the girls were away at work all day.

He made himself mighty useful. Mrs. Carney was having tire trouble, so he set to work to do something about it. He poked around the garage looking for tools, and fussed at "Ma" for her poor equipment just as if he had been her son. "Ma" finally left her housework to go out and watch him repair the tire, "because I know my son Dick always liked to have me watch what he was doing," she said. Dick's in the Navy. Eventually the tire was repaired and Jack was ready for lunch. "Gosh, Ma, I'm hungry," said Jack. Lunch finished, he helped with the dishes and then Ma sent him on an errand.

"Gosh, Ma, you sure do keep a fellow busy," mumbled Jack, pretending to complain, but delighted that his adopted mother treated him exactly as her own son. Jack fed and groomed the Carneys' dog, weeded the garden, took the girls to the movies at night, danced with them in the living room, and lolled on the davenport with his feet over the back just as if he had been home. So the three-day pass was spent, and Jack returned to the Army almost as refreshed as if he had been with his own folks.

It's not quite so easy for people in big cities to open their homes to soldiers, but they do it all the same. One young mother in a fair-sized western city told me that she never locks her house because "how can I tell when one of the boys might want to drop in?" She keeps a room free for them to use for reading and writing letters.

The Pacific Northwest seems particularly friendly, but no doubt you could duplicate these cases all over the United States, in Australia, and Ireland—wherever motherly hearts welcome boys away from home.

Rubber Committee Figures Stress Grave Outlook

Baruch-Compton-Conant report states bluntly that the United States is a have-not nation in regard to natural supply and warns of exhaustion of crude stocks unless new supplies are obtained.

Investigation group gives principal attention to kinds, production, and economics of synthetic.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The gravity of the nation's rubber outlook, unless vigorous measures are taken at once, was documented by the Baruch-Compton-Conant Committee in these figures reported to President Roosevelt:

"Crude rubber position of the United States July 1, 1942, to Jan. 1, 1944:

"On hand July 1, 1942 (stock pile), 578,000 tons.

Estimated imports July 1, 1942, to Jan. 1, 1944, 53,000 tons.

Total crude rubber, 631,000 tons.

"Estimated military and other essential demands July 1, 1942, to Jan. 1, 1944, with no allowance for tires for passenger automobiles, 842,000 tons.

"Deficit that must be met by production of synthetic rubber before Jan. 1, 1944, 211,000 tons.

"Unless adequate new supplies (natural or artificial) can be obtained in time, the total military and export requirements alone will exhaust our crude stock before the end of next summer."

Stating bluntly that the United States is a "have-not" nation so far as natural rubber is concerned, the Committee gave principal attention to the kinds, production possibilities, and economics of synthetic rubber.

"If our hopes are realized," the report declared, "the production of Buna-S and neoprene (the two synthetic materials on which we now rely most to replace crude rubber) will total 425,000 tons by the end of 1943. But on the other hand, the figure might easily fall to less than half that amount if delays occur—delays of as little as 120 days. 'Bugs' may be found in plant construction or in the operation of any one of the three processes used in the manufacture of Buna-S.

With 425,000 tons we should have a margin of safety, a slight one, to be sure, perhaps 100,000 tons above necessary inventories for ourselves and our Allies—for the front. With only 200,000 tons of Buna-S produced, our supplies would be exhausted. The successful operation of our mechanized army would be jeopardized.

Cannot Take Chance

"We cannot afford to take a chance. It is better to be safe than to be sorry. We dare not depend upon unbuilt plants; upon increasing the reclamation of scrap; upon bringing the tire manufacturing capacity up to equal a theoretical synthetic production; upon other unproven factors.

"The members of this Committee have full faith in the ability of American industry to lick all these problems, but there is grave uncertainty as to time. Whatever our hopes, or even our reasonable estimates, until the synthetic rubber plants are operating at capacity, and beyond, we cannot take unnecessary risks. We cannot base military offensives on rubber we do not have. All our lives and freedom are at stake in this war.

"Until synthetic comes fully to hand we recommend that sufficient reclaimed rubber, a small amount of crude and an increased supply of thiokol or other substitutes be made available for the tire replacement and recapping program, which we urge shall go into effect at once.

"Perhaps this should be said: Few believed that 90 per cent of our normal supply of crude rubber would be cut off when Pearl Harbor was attacked Dec. 7. And only a few evaluated the situation correctly after that date!

"There are almost as many estimates of future supplies—the rubber we do not have—as there are persons and agencies concerned in this problem. It is important to bear in mind that these are only estimates—based upon great intangibles.

"How much rubber we shall get from South America, for example, depends on the shifting of nearly half a million natives into the Amazon Valley—it would be one of the great population movements of history—and on how many of them succumbed to sickness and disease. It depends, too, on how successful we are in combating the menace of Hitler's underseas raiders.

Estimates Uncertain

"No one can estimate with certainty the amount of scrap rubber in the United States. About 400,000 tons of scrap rubber were collected in the drive inaugurated by the President last June. This gathered scrap will yield about 300,000 tons of reclaimed rubber. It is true that nowhere near all of the scrap in the country has been collected.

"However, there already is on hand more than enough scrap to keep the entire reclaiming industry operating at capacity for many months. The Committee is recommending measures to step up reclaiming operations to the fullest capacity and also a 20 per cent expansion of existing reclaiming facilities. Until that is done the accumulation of huge scrap piles is an unnecessary fire and sabotage hazard which gives the Committee much concern.

"Roughly, a year will be required to increase reclaiming capacity appreciably. Too, reclaimed rubber is inferior to natural rubber, and its use as a substitute for crude is limited. So again, we find that in the final analysis we are basically dependent upon synthetic rubber. . . .

"The committee finds a number of different government agencies with overlapping and confusing authority over the synthetic-rubber program. The conflict between the Rubber Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Office of Petroleum Coordinator has delayed and complicated the bringing in of new facilities for the production of butadiene from oil.

"To make Bun-S rubber, the synthetic around which the Government's program has been built primarily, three separate kinds of plants must be erected, for producing styrene, for producing butadiene and for combining the two—polymerization is the technical term. At present the butadiene part of the program is lagging behind the styrene and polymerization capacity. Thus, any delay in getting the greatest possible butadiene production directly reduces the amount of synthetic rubber that will be produced.

"The production of synthetic rubber represents an investment exceeding $600,000,000 and is one of the most complicated technical projects ever undertaken in this country. Yet, in none of the Government agencies has there been a clearly recognized group of independent experts to make the technical decisions. Reliance has been placed on one, part-time technical adviser, aided by committees drawn from industry. This technical adviser has testified that on more than one occasion he requested the appointment of an adequate technical staff, in vain. The Committee has found many evidences of procedures bordering on the chaotic in which nontechnical men have made decisions without consulting with subordinates nominally in the positions of responsibility. . . .

Processes Sound

"The Committee has investigated, with the aid of its experts, the status of the present Government program for the production of synthetic rubber and believes that every one of the processes is technically sound and ultimately will work. The Committee has also investigated many other processes not now in the Government schedule. In its opinion a number of these processes have promise, but it does not believe that any one of them gives sufficient certainty of producing more rubber quickly enough to warrant substituting it for processes already in the program.

"In war one cannot wait upon perfection. Any weapon on the battlefield is better than the best weapon on a blueprint. The Committee recommends that the present program be pushed forward with the greatest possible speed, without further change, except that if new projects are adopted, they be made additions to the present program.

"The Committee has examined the present status of the Government's schedules, and estimates that if the present construction program can be met on the dates specified and technical difficulties in reaching full production are overcome, there will be produced during 1943:

"400,000 tons of Buna-S.
"30,000 tons of neoprene (in part from private sources).
"62,000 tons of butyl rubber.
"24,000 tons of thiokol (from private sources).

"Only Buna-S and neoprene can be used for the combat and heavy-duty tires. Between them, these two synthetics and a portion of the butyl rubber could offset the likely deficit of crude rubber which the country faces during the critical year of 1943. It is under present priorities and allocations, however, that there is grave danger that the construction of the synthetic program may be delayed as much as four months. If this occurs, the production of Buna-S in 1943 will fall below 200,000 tons, and our supplies of rubber will be inadequate for military needs. . . .

"Much has been said of shortages in critical materials. There are two kinds of shortages: The first, where there is not enough to go around for all essential purposes; the second type of shortage is where enough of the material exists, but it is not available when and where it is urgently required. There are a few materials short in the first sense; but many have been short in the second sense of failing to be where needed when needed.

"In large part, this has been due to permitting materials to be used for purposes not essential to the conduct of the war; to the lack of vigorous policy of conservation, inventory control and finding of substitutes; and, most of all, to the changing, complicated and ineffective methods that have been used to distribute materials and to control priorities. Shortages have been accentuated by superimposing upon the heavy military demands and the delayed conversion of civilian industry to war purposes a vast war construction program approximating $17,000,000,000. This program will be near completion by the end of this year—about 75 per cent is to be finished in Jannary—and all of it about July 1, 1943. Thus, large amounts of construction materials will be released.

"The plants for the production of this additional 30,000 tons of Buna-S by a grain-using process should be located near the grain area. Such units should preferably be operated under the control of a local group.

"The estimates of alcohol supplies and needs given us by different agencies vary considerably. If no additional alcohol is provided for the expanded rubber program we have recommended, there is a possibility that at some time in the future the production of smokeless powder and other munitions may soar and alcohol be diverted from the making of rubber. We recommend that facilities for the production of 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol be erected on sites near the grain-producing areas and accessible to water transportation. . . .

Assurance Given

"The Secretary of Agriculture has assured the Committee that no concern need be felt that an expansion of the alcohol and butadiene from grain will interfere with our food supply. After all food requirements that can be anticipated now are met, there still will be upward of 1,250,000,000 bushels of wheat left on this continent. . . .

"As a margin of safety on the military side, we recommend the construction of 20,000 tons a year of additional neoprene capacity.

"Neoprene is the one synthetic rubber which has been shown to be the full equivalent in quality to natural rubber for combat and heavy-duty tires, either by itself or in combination with Buna-S. The relative high cost of neoprene in terms of critical materials and electric-power needs is offset by the fact that it is an insurance against the possibility that our imports of natural rubber, already reduced, may be cut off or that the production of Buna-S in 1943 be delayed, forcing us to cut too deeply into our crude stockpine. . . .

"The War Production Board has fixed the total annual output of Buna-S rubber at 705,000 tons for the United States. The Committee recommends that this ceiling be raised by 140,000 tons to 845,000 tons. Additional styrene and polymerization capacity should be built, as necessary, to take care of the increased production of butadiene. This expansion should be directed to produce the maximum possible amount of Buna-S before Jan. 1, 1944.

"In addition to Buna-S, the expanded program recommended by the committee calls for 69,000 tons of neoprene, 60,000 tons of thiokol, 132,000 tons of butyl, with other synthetics like flexon being added to the program if they can be brought in during 1943 after being adequately tested."

Associated Press

A Case of the Tail Wagging the Dog

Many are the contraptions and inventions used by Australian motorists to help out in their fuel shortage problem, and here one motorist has hooked on to his car a trailer almost as big as the auto itself. Morris Dowd's trailer is a charcoal-fuel-producing plant. Tending the burner is quite a job, as for example (center) the sludge has to be drained out, and (below) the beast wants to be fed charcoal; but the dauntless motorist thinks it worth the effort for the chance to get about when he needs to.

U. S.-Mexico Rubber Pact

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 11

The State Department announced last night the signing of an agreement with Mexico under which the United States will buy until Dec. 31, 1946, "any exportable surplus" of that country's tree-rubber and all of its guayule and other plant-rubber production.

This was the second rubber purchase agreement with a southern neighbor announced yesterday, the other being with Guatemala. In all, 14 agreements have been made since the Board of Economic Warfare and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Rubber Reserve Company began looking for much-needed war supplies of rubber in Latin-American republics.

Under the terms of the Mexican agreement, the Rubber Reserve Company will establish a "substantial development" fund to obtain maximum production of wild rubber in Mexico.

A provision also was included "with respect to the limitation of use of rubber products in Mexico." There was no explanation of this in the Department's announcement.

Indian Administration Goes to Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Indians are coming back to Chicago.

Not with war whoops, but in a businesslike manner, accompanied by truckloads of filing cabinets and typwriters. Some 125 of them have taken their places in the orderly headquarters of the Office of Indian Affairs which moved here from Washington this summer as part of the decentralization program.

The office occupies about a city block of space in the huge Merchandise Mart—6,400 square feet to be exact. It has displaced wholesale dress shops, offices of foundation garment manufacturers, and the like. Even now, across the corridor from the Indian Affairs Office you see junior deb dresses and lingerie.

At first glance you might think that the pottery and rugs adorning the offices of the Government are wares on sale at the Merchandise Mart. But the busy typewriters and rows of filing cabinets quickly correct the mistake. This is clearly a Government office.

A staff of about 250 has moved here from Washington. About one-half are Indians who have qualified for the posts by Civil Service examinations. This means an important addition to Chicago's Indian population. For in all this big City, once the site of tepees, there are now only about 300 Indians and these do not constitute a solid community but are rather regarded as a floating population, according to Mrs. Ada Gridley of the Indian Council Fire.

The Indian Council Fire, which has been carrying on a service for members of this race since 1923, expects to welcome the new residents on American Indian Day, Sept. 25, when this organization holds ceremonies in connection with the selection of the outstanding Indian of the year.

The coming of the Office of Indian Affairs to Chicago is arousing interest among the white population here, members of the staff report. Many requests for speakers have been received from clubs and other organizations.

This office has supervision over a field staff of about 8,000 workers. The extensive system of Indian schools is administered from this headquarters. So are the complicated matters connected with the conservation of Indian lands. Grazing rights, fisheries, irrigation, forestry and such matters are handled in these offices. Under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 the Office undertakes to strengthen the tribal organization of the Indians and staff members who understand the traditions of the race endeavor to establish administrative policies in harmony with these traditions.

Not everything concerning Indians in the Government has been moved to Chicago. The Arts and Crafts Board which is concerned with the perpetuation of Indian culture remains in Washington. But all of the Chicago offices undertake to preserve Indian arts and crafts. The education office in the Community Services Branch, for example, gives much attention to the teaching of these arts in the schools. Indian paintings and handcraft decorate the walls of all the offices.

John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, divides his time between Chicago and Washington. Legislative matters continue to demand his attention there, but administrative work requires his presence in Chicago.

Current Major League Baseball Season Has Been Long One for Frankie Frisch

Pitt Club Seems Chained To Fifth Spot in National

BULLETIN

The double-header between the Braves and Pittsburgh Pirates scheduled for this afternoon at Braves Field has been cancelled. The two teams will try another double-header again tomorrow (Ladies' Day).

This has been a long season for your old friend, Frankie Frisch. In fifth place as he came here today for a four-game, two-day series with the Braves, the manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates was a full 30 games off the leading Brooklyn pace in the National League. There is a chance, of course, that the one-time Fordham Flash will catch and pass the Cincinnati Reds in this stretch drive and thereby finish among the first four.

However, in view of recent events, this possibility is slim. Neither the Pirates nor Reds can score runs with any degree of consistency; but the latter have a pronounced edge on the pitching mound, and probably will hold off the Pitt threat.

Stewart Moved

When Frisch last visited Boston he was complaining about a shortage of infielders. Well, he is still complaining. The other day he had to call on outfielder Eddie Stewart for duty on the inner defense, and it goes without saying that Eddie, although willing and a hustler, could not do a big league job over a lengthy period. Like most second division outfits at this stage of the season, the Buccaneers are doing little more than playing out the schedule.

Only Bob Elliott and Elbie Fletcher have been close to the .300 batting level through August and early September. And, at that, both are several points under that charmed figure. Elliott, shifted from the outfield to third base in spring training, has been one of the few bright spots in the Pirate season. If nobody else has made Frisch look good in 1942, Bob certainly has. He is leading his club in runs batted in, as well as hitting.

Young Talent

Frisch, at the moment, would rather talk about next year and some of the hopefuls being brought up by the Buccaneers. For example, there is Xavier Fred Rescigno, who won his 20th game for Rip Collins' Albany (Eastern League) Senators a couple of days before being purchased by the Pitt front office. At that 20-win mark the boy had issued only 47 passes, which happens to be remarkable control for a pitcher of his limited experience. He was graduated from Manhattan College in 1935.

The Pirates also are expecting 1943 help from Russ Bauers, who hardly ranks as a stranger to National Leaguers. Russ was one of the most promising young hurlers in the circuit about five years ago, but injured his arm in a friendly tussle with a teammate and had to drift back to the minors. He also spent '42 at Albany and among other things, pitched two successive two-hitters.

Briefs . . .Tomorrow is Ladies' Day at Braves Field, with the Pirates and locals closing their 1942 hostilities by playing a double bill . . . Incidentally, if these games cannot be played because of inclement weather, they will be canceled . . . The ladies will not be treated to many more days, so they had better take advantage . . . The Red Sox close at Cleveland tomorrow and move on to Chicago where they play four games . . . The Pirates will have Burgess Whitehead next spring for their infield . . . Cut loose by the Giants, Whitehead has made a fine comeback at Toronto this year.

Yesterday the Braves' freshmen got a chance to exhibit their wares in the second game. Weitelman, McElyea, Gremp, Roberge and Masi were in the line-up and while they held defensively, there was little to cheer in batting. Ray Starr held the locals to two hits, a double by Masi and a single by Sisti, but his teammates failed to score on Sain and Donovan and the game was called at the end of the ninth, a scoreless tie, Paul Derringer held the locals in the first game winning, 6 to 2. The Reds have won 16 and lost 5 to Boston for the season.

* * *

The Red Sox lost a good chance at Detroit when they were nosed out, 5 to 4, despite homers by Williams and Di Maggio. Tex Hughson missed his chance for his 19th victory.

* * *

Louis (Buddy) Gremp joined teammate Johnny Sain as a Naval Aviation Cadet this morning. He will remain on inactive duty until called for service. Gremp hails from Pine Lawn, Mo., and has been with the Braves as utility infielder two years.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	94	46	.671	....
Boston	84	56	.600	10
St. Louis	76	66	.535	19
Cleveland	70	70	.500	24
Detroit	68	73	.482	26½
Chicago	60	74	.448	31
Washington	56	82	.406	37
Philadelphia	51	92	.357	44½

Results Sept. 10

Detroit 5, Boston 4.
St. Louis 9, New York 0.
Chicago 7, Washington 1.
Washington 5, Chicago 4.

National League

Brooklyn	94	44	.681	....
St. Louis	92	46	.667	2
New York	76	62	.551	18
Cincinnati	67	70	.489	26½
Pittsburgh	62	72	.463	30
Chicago	64	77	.454	31½
Boston	55	82	.401	38½
Philadelphia	37	94	.282	53½

Results Sept. 10

Cincinnati 6, Boston 2.
Boston 0, Cincinnati 0 (called in 9th).
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1 (11 innings).
Chicago 10, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 1.

Utah Needs Ends

LOGAN, Utah (AP)—What Utah State's football team needs, says Coach Dick Romney, is fast and tough ends. He has only two ends among his 14 lettermen—and both were awfully nice young fellows last season, he laments.

Bishop Again Breaks Record

Ted Bishop, New England amateur champion, continues to crumble golf course records. Yesterday, playing in a three-some with Ernie Systrom and Dewey Kadra, the Woodland amateur smashed his own course record with an almost unbelievable 63.

The Woodland par 71 was broken by Bishop in 1939 when he won the club title beating Joe Fay with a 64, but yesterday he collected 8 birdies with 10 pars to go eight under regulation figures.

The club par and the figures of Bishop yesterday:

Course,	out	444	434	544	— 36
	in	535	343	444	— 35 — 71
Bishop,	out	334	433	434	— 31
	in	435	343	343	— 32 — 63

Rolfe Signs To Coach Eli Sport Teams

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—Big Robert (Red) Rolfe, slugging third baseman of the World's Champion New York Yanks and veteran of five World Series, is Yale's new baseball and basketball coach.

Ogden Miller, Athletic Director of the University, announced Rolfe's acquisition last night. He did not disclose terms of the contract beyond the fact that Rolfe now aparently headed for participation in his sixth championship series with the surging Yanks, would not be required to report here until Nov. 1.

Succeeds Wood

As diamond coach Rolfe will succeed "Smoky Joe" Wood one-time Red Sox pitching ace, who was dismissed last spring after 19 years' service. As basketball mentor, he replaces Capt. Ken Loeffler, U. S. A., now in charge of physical training at Roswell Field, N. M.

Rolfe, a native of Penacook, N. H., starred at Dartmouth in the two sports he will coach at Yale, captaining the baseball team in his senior year.

Signed by the New York Yankees upon graduation in 1931, he was farmed out first to Albany in the Eastern League and subsequently to Newark where, in 1933, he was elected Most Valuable Player in the International League.

Yank Since 1934

Since August, 1934, he has held down the Yankee third sack with conspicuous success. Recently he has been troubled by a persistent ailment but, despite this, he has usually been first on the field for the Yanks and the last to leave.

Yale has done only fairly well in baseball and basketball in recent years but one of the more important reasons Wood was let go was that, in a period of war time retrenchment, the University regarded it as important that its coaches be prepared to help out in other sports and Smoky Joe was essentially a baseball man.

Around The Hub

Navy Head Invited

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, has been invited to attend the All-Army football game at Fenway Park, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20 against the Chicago Bears. Navy men will be inducted into service as part of the ceremonies, although all proceeds are in behalf of the Army Emergency Relief Fund. Rush seats at $1.10 are now on sale on a first-come-first-served basis.

* * *

Some say Branch Rickey made a mistake when he sold Johnny Mize, the big first baseman, but he did not make a mistake in selling the veteran pitcher, Lon Warneke, to the Cubs. Warneke beat Brooklyn, 10 to 2, yesterday, while his former team mates defeated the Giants, 5 to 1. If the game between the Cards and Dodgers is called today and a double-header played tomorrow, Ebbets Field will never hold the tomorrow customers and the today rain checks.

* * *

Capacity houses in Brooklyn and New York are practically assured, the football game between the Army All-Stars and professional Giants should draw well in the Polo Grounds.

Ernie Doherty of Woburn topped James Harvey of Arlington in the play-off for the CYO gold title at Commonwealth yesterday with a one-over-par 73. It was his third-straight victory in this tournament . . . Milt Schmidt, center for Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart, as first line for the Bruins last year, had his leave a week earlier which is why he did not accompany the others to Boston.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	138	480	129	170	.350
Pesky, Red Sox	136	566	95	190	.336
Lombardi, Braves	94	267	36	89	.333
Gordon, Yankees	133	484	81	160	.331
Reiser, Dodgers	119	416	82	134	.322
Slaughter, Cards.	137	522	83	170	.330

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Ott, Giants	27	Williams, Red Sox	21
Mize, Giants	24	Keller, Yankees	26
Camilli, Dodgers	22	Laabs, Brown	23

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
Mize, Giants	96	Williams, Red Sox	127
Medwick, Dodgers	93	Keller, Yankees	100
Slaughter, Cards.	92	Di Maggio, Yank.	100
Camilli, Dodgers	92		

Johnny Vander Meer of the Reds has been pitching since 1936. In no season has he allowed more hits than innings pitched.

Dodger Backstop —By Pap'

Mickey OWEN
—THE 'GOAT' OF THE 1941 WORLD SERIES HAS STAGED A GRAND COMEBACK TO BECOME ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT COGS IN THE DODGER MACHINE
!!
OH, OH
I'LL TAKE IT OUT ON SOMEONE
THAT DROPPED THIRD STRIKE INCIDENT MIGHT HAVE RUINED ANOTHER MAN
HIS BATTING MARK IS 60 POINTS ABOVE LAST SEASON'S AVERAGE
PAP'

Wide World Features

Jim Crowley's Navy Squad Well Supplied With Power

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 11 (AP)—"Yes," said Sleepy Jim Crowley, "we'll take to the air."

He was speaking of his Navy Pre-Flight Cloudbusters and he wasn't talking about airplanes. For where there's Crowley there's football and usually a pretty good brand at that.

Crowley hasn't changed since he left Fordham and neither has the quality of his teams; because, you see, seven former Rams followed the Lieutenant Commander to Uncle Sam's school for budding aviators.

Freely saying that the Cloudbusters are going to play wide open football with power and deception, Crowley's biggest problem is trying to mold a rhythmic team from a 55-man squad that represents almost every trend of thought in the gridiron manuals.

Can't Be Sure

Since a class moves out every two weeks Crowley can't be sure just what's around the corner but he's certain that each new group will include some dynamic ex-stars. For instance, just the other day, in walked Mort Landsberg, Joe Martin and Lou Bufalino, Cornell alumni, and Bill Zwiezynsky, a speedy back from Lafayette. Martin, considered one of the best backs in recent Cornell history, ran with Bufalino last season when the Big Red dropped only three games. Landsberg, a rugged 185-pounder, was graduated in 1940.

But they were a little late here and Lieut. Dan Partner, until recently a sports writer on the Kansas City Star and now Public Relations Officer, said he'd guess the starting line-up for Saturday night's game with Catawba would be:

Other Wingmen

Backs, Arthur Jones of Richmond University, Robert E. Blood of Amherst, Leonard Eshmont of Fordham, and William C. Clark of the Naval Academy; center, Joseph M. Kovach of Fordham; guards, Robert W. Storey of Southwest State Teachers and John Economos of Penn State; tackles, Don Brennan and Steve L. Hudacek, both of Fordham; and ends, Robert B. King of Furman and V. P. Dennery of Fordham.

In addition to King and Dennery, who played a year with the New York football Giants, other wingmen are James Kimbriel, formerly with Baylor; Frank Moister, two-year letter man at Temple, and John Witkowski and Charles Boudreau of Fordham. Other available backs are Frank Zazula of Akron University, Walter Wenrick of Bucknell, Ray Harkins of Duquesne, John Stovall of North Texas Teachers, D. A. Barberi of Muhlenberg, Dan MacKinnon of Providence College, and Hovey Seymour of Yale.

That's just a sample and enough to make any coach's dream boat tackle a battleship.

Sleepy Jim has the talent, but he'll need it for this schedule:

Sept. 12—Catawba at Winston-Salem, N. C.; 26—Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.; Oct. 2—Georgia Navy at Athens (night); 10—N. C. State at Raleigh (night); 17—Boston College at Boston; 23—Temple at Philadelphia (night); 31—Syracuse at Syracuse; Nov. 7—Georgetown at Washington; 14—Manhattan College at New York; 21—William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va.; 28—Fordham at New York; Dec. 5—Colgate; 12—Iowa Navy.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 10

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 13, Portland 6.
Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 0.
Oakland 1, San Francisco 0 (10 inns.).
Seattle 10-5, Sacramento 2-6.

International League (Third Place Playoff)

Syracuse 2, Jersey City 0.

American Association (Semifinal Playoffs)

Columbus 4, Kansas City 3 (12 inns.).
Toledo 6, Milwaukee 5.

Texas League (Semifinal Playoffs)

Beaumont 6, San Antonio 2.
Shreveport 2, Fort Worth 1.

Southern Association (Semifinal Playoffs)

Birmingham 6, Nashville 5 (12 inns.).
Little Rock 6, New Orleans 1.

Eastern League (Semifinal Playoffs)

Albany 4, Binghamton 0.
Scranton 7, Wilkes-Barre 4.

You can expect no co-operation at all from Mickey Owen if you have any thought of dramatizing the fact that the Dodgers' catcher is enjoying the best season of his career on the heels of the incident in which he dropped that third strike on Tommy Henrich and became the "goat" of the 1941 Yankee-Dodger series.

Owen dissipates the illusion that he was a brooding youth during the long winter months, living only with the notion of plunging into another season with the fixed purpose of proving to the public that the incident had not broken his spirit. "I never gave that a thought," Owen said, "and right now, I never think about it. There are too many more important things to occupy my mind."

The fact that he is batting some sixty points higher than last season Mickey readily explains by pointing out that he has changed his batting style. In the past he was a pronounced left field hitter. Today, he delays his swing a bit and hits to right and center fields.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Lombardi, Boston, .333; Reiser, Brooklyn, .322.
Runs—Ott, New York, 105; Slaughter, St. Louis, 92.
Runs Batted In—Mize, New York, 96; Medwick, Brooklyn, 93.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 170; Hack, Chicago, and Medwick, Brooklyn, 161.
Doubles—Medwick, Brooklyn, 36; Hack, Chicago, and Marion, St. Louis, 34.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 17; Nicholson, Chicago, and Litwhiler, Philadelphia, 9.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 27; Mize, New York, 24.
Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 15; Fernandez, Boston, and Reese, Brooklyn, 13.
Pitching—Krist, St. Louis, 12-3; Beazley, St. Louis, 19-5.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .350; Pesky, Boston, .336.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 125; Di Maggio, New York, 112.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 127; Keller and Di Maggio, New York, 100.
Hits—Pesky, Boston, 190; Spence, Washington, 186.
Doubles—Clift, St. Louis, 39; Di Maggio, Boston, 37.
Triples—Heath, Cleveland, and Di Maggio, New York, 13.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 31; Keller, New York, 25.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 22.
Pitching—Borowy, New York, 14-3; Bonham, New York, 19-5.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Cardinals Invade Brooklyn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, Sept. 11—There was a World Series atmosphere in this big city today, particularly around Ebbets Field, where the Dodgers and Cardinals meet in their final and most crucial series of this thrilling National League pennant chase. Mention of the World Series is fitting, because a sweep of this abbreviated two-game set here today and tomorrow would probably be an October classic ticket for either club.

Tickets for this series at the home of the Dodgers, the defending champions, are scarcer than pennants up Boston way, which should give the home folk a fair idea of the jam in this little world of its own known as Brooklyn. Even several out-of-town newspapers, other than those in St. Louis, are represented in the Ebbets Field press box.

Dodgers Ready

Around these parts, of course, you hear overwhelming support voiced for the Dodgers. The army of loyal Ebbets Field rooters laugh off the suggestion that perhaps their heroes will be handicapped at this crucial period by the batting slump which has dogged them for several weeks. But with Pete Reiser back in there and hitting with his customary regularity, Leo Durocher faced the challengers from the West at full strength. Yes, the Dodgers are ready, somewhat quister than usual after yesterday's results, but confident.

As a matter of fact, Dodger rooters go further and say that even, if by some method unknown to them, the home club should drop this series to the Cards, there would still be a conflict with the Yankees here next month. Optimism is based on the realization that of the 18 remaining games on the schedule, the Brooks play 16 in their own back yard. And their Ebbets Field pace this year has been a sensational .762—48 victories and only 15 defeats. Also, seven of the unplayed dates are with the lowly Phils.

Pitching Planned

However, the Cardinals probably are either unaware or uninterested in the apparent edge the Dodgers are getting from the schedule, chiefly because Billy Southworth is taking each contest as it comes and not thinking a great deal about the future. Billy did go so far as to plan ahead for this Ebbets Field series, saving Mort Cooper, Max Lanier and Johnny Beazley as his available pitchers. With Cooper working the opener, either Lanier, the southpaw, or young Beazley, the rookie with 19 wins, will close the series.

How far the Cardinals, a much younger and faster team than the Dodgers, can go on this victory wave is a question every critic in the big leagues is trying to answer. As slim as the Brooklyn lead may seem to the casual observer, the Cards have reached the point where they cannot afford to lose a game; because the Brooks, too, have been moving at a pennant clip, with little resistance from rivals other than the Southworth crew.

One of the stars of the Cardinal drive, which chopped the Dodger lead from a seemingly substantial 10½ games to what it is today in about five weeks, was Marty Marion, the elongated shortstop. But the Cards moved into this important series with Marion a question mark, due to an injury. If he is unable to start against the leading eastern contenders, young Jeoffrey Cross, an untried rookie, will be in there.

Another Jackson

Southworth thinks a great deal of Cross, whom he describes as another Travis Jackson—on the tall, lean side, with a great pair of hands and a whip-like arm. But to throw such an inexperienced player into these big clashes may be a handicap to the Cards, who already have the pressure on them.

Another newcomer to the Cardinal band wagon is Ervin Dusak. Until Coaker Triplett's injured finger is ready again, Dusak will alternate in the outfield with Stan Musial, according to the pitching. Dusak plays against southpaws; Musial when a right-hander is working for the opposition.

There is hint of a lack of confidence on Southworth's part in this shift, but Billy is merely being a percentage manager all the way. He wants what edge, however slight, there may be in a lefty facing a righty and vice versa.

Penn's Squad Lacking Good Quarterback

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Put this down for future reference—the University of Pennsylvania will have another good football team this fall.

But whether the Red and Blue can go through a nine-game schedule undefeated depends largely upon the ability of Coach George Munger to find a quarterback to replace Gene Davis.

Davis, who was graduated last June, sparked Penn to seven victories in eight games a year ago. He was termed one of the best signal callers in the nation by many visiting gridiron experts.

Munger, whose teams have won 20 games, lost eight and tied four since he replaced Harvey Harman in 1938, puts it this way:

"Everyone is saying we should have a great team this season. I refuse to go that far, but I will say that if I can find a quarterback to replace Davis and his substitute, John Nolan, Penn will be hard to beat. The success of this year's team depends mostly on my ability to develop a field general."

Candidates

Munger and his quarterback candidates, including Walt Motson, Jerry McCarthy, Charley Bruett, George O'Brien and Dick Martin, exchanged letters all summer on what to do under every possible situation.

"They have all done well on paper," Munger said. "But there's a big difference using your head on the field under fire. We can teach men to block, but not think in action."

Munger also will have to develop two tackles and a guard to replace Walt Moeling, John Cohen and Al Brechka, but he has a big squad of huskies to choose from and doesn't expect much trouble with his forward wall.

Kuczynski Is Back

Capt. Bernie Kuczynski, star end of the 1941 eleven, is back along with Bert Stiff, one of the outstanding fullbacks in the country last fall. Then there is Joe Kane, Johnny Welsh, Bob Odell, Bill Miller and Paxson Gifford, all speedy and shifty halfbacks who made headlines a year ago.

"I want to say," Munger declared. "Thtat every member of our squad is in some branch of the service and subject to nine and 24-hour call. We may wake up some morning and find ourselves without a team."

Penn opens the season Sept. 26 at Franklin Field against the Georgia Naval Avaition Cadets, then play as follows:

Oct. 3—at Harvard; 10—at Yale; 17—Princeton; 24—Columbia; 31—Army.

Nov. 7—Navy; 14—Penn State; 26 (Thanksgiving) Cornell.

Army Eleven Ready for Test

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—New York . . . New York Giants, tomorrow . . . Baltimore . . . Brooklyn Dodgers, next Wednesday night . . . Boston . . . Chicago Bears, four days later . . . that's the tough assignment the Eastern All-Army football squad headed for today with the Metropolis as its first bivouac.

"You can say," said Col. Bob Neyland, the head coach, as the husky soldiers completed a five-weeks training assignment here last night, "that I preserved my usual pessimistic silence."

Well Prepared

"We're satisfied that we are as well prepared" for the three-game-within-nine-days Army Emergency Relief Fund program as any All-Star team could be," went on the Colonel, who pointed out that although practice began here Aug. 5, many of his leading players were several weeks late in reporting.

But, what appeared to be uppermost on the ex-Tennessee mentor's thought was how well the former All-Americas and professional stars on his squad of 53 would perform in action.

He'll get an answer at the Polo Grounds against the Giants, whom, Colonel Neyland claims, should be rated favorites.

Tough to Lick

To a neutral observer, who has watched the Army squad develop from a slow, hard-hitting eleven to a speedy slam-bang, co-ordinated outfit with a devastating aerial attack, the team leaves the impression that it's going to be an extremely tough one to lick.

Colonel Neyland says he "really doesn't know" what his line-up will be when the whistle blows.

All-Pro Backs

He has indicated however, that it will include an all-professional backfield of Norm Standlee, Stanford and Chicago Bears; Johnny Pingel, Michigan State and Detroit Lions; Harold Van Every, Minnesota and Green Bay Packers, and Vic Spadaccini, Minnesota and Cleveland Rams.

The line, averaging 213 pounds, consists of Jack Russell, Baylor, and Bob Friedlund, Michigan State, ends; Hodges West, Tennessee and Philadelphia Eagles, and John Mellus, Villanova and New York Giants, tackles; Al Baisi, West Virginia and Chicago Bears, and Bob Sherrod, Texas Christian, guards, and Tom Greenfield, Arizona and Green Bay Packers, center.

Rizzuto in Navy

NEW YORK (AP)—The Daily Mirror says it has learned Phil Rizzuto, shortstop of the New York Yankees, has enrolled in the Navy at Norfolk, Va., but was given until Oct. 13 to report.

Syracuse shut out Baltimore four times in three days.

Hockey Takes a Peek at Baseball

On Leave to Watch the Boston Braves

At the Braves-Cincinnati doubleheader yesterday were, left to right, Bobby Bauer, Mrs. Margaret Bauer, and Woody Dumart. Bobby and Woody were right and left wings, respectively, of the Boston Bruin hockey team and members of the famous Kraut line who enlisted as a group in the Royal Canadian Air Force in the middle of last season. Milt Schmidt, center, for the line, was not with them on this trip. They return to Canada and action, Monday. They were caught here interested in a dispute between Umpire Bill Stewart (former hockey referee) and Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds.

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BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 7262
and Braves Field . . . . . Ste 5880
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

Commerce and Finance

Total Crop Yield Estimated 13 P. C. Above Peak Year 1937

Business and Industry

Senate Tax Bill Nears Completion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Senate Finance Committee men drove today to clean up odds and ends of the new tax bill after approving income surtax revisions which omitted specific mention of the $25,000 maximum income-after-taxes recommended by President Roosevelt.

Chairman Walter George told reporters, however:

"Take a look at those rates we voted today. You'll see a man can't keep much more than $25,000 unless he's a millionaire."

Treasury tables compiled to show the total impact of the new income tax rates and the 5 per cent "victory" gross income levy showed that if a married man with two dependent children earned $50,000 a year, he would have to pay the government $26,636 in taxes. A man with a million dollar income would retain $92,029, and one who had an income of $5,000,000 could keep only $349,806.

The committee also voted a sharp jump in travel taxes, increasing the rates on train, bus and plane tickets to 15 per cent on ordinary accomodations and 20 per cent on reserved seats and sleepers. The present tax is 5 per cent of all categories. Senator George, who said the purpose was to discourage civilian travel as well as to produce more revenue, estimated the increase would yield $34,800,000 a year.

Existing exemptions under the transportation tax were retained; only the rates were changed.

The tax does not apply to tickets costing 35 cents or less, or to commutation or season tickets for single trips of less than 30 miles, or to amounts paid for commutation tickets for one month or less.

Likewise exempted are the special rate round trip tickets available to service men on pass or furlough.

By providing smaller sized surtax brackets for lower income groups, and graduating the levy less precipitously, the committe reduced the surtax for the lower groups while raising it for persons with bigger incomes.

Treasury officials estimated the change would add $33,000,000 a year revenue.

Here is a comparison of the new surtax rates with those under present law and those proposed in the House bill:

Surtax Net Income	Present Law	House Bill	Senate Finance Committee
$0-500	6 P.C.	13 P.C.	10 P.C.
500-1,000	6 P.C.	13 P.C.	13 P.C.
1,000-1,500	6 P.C.	13 P.C.	15 P.C.
1,500-2,000	6 P.C.	13 P.C.	17 P.C.
2,000-3,000	9 P.C.	16 P.C.	19 P.C.
3,000-4,000	9 P.C.	16 P.C.	21 P.C.
4,000-5,000	13 P.C.	20 P.C.	23 P.C.
5,000-8,000	17 P.C.	24 P.C.	25 P.C.

Senator George said he was hopeful of polishing off the bill before the week end.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The following table, prepared by the Treasury Department, showing proposed total income and "Victory" taxes for single persons, childless married couples, and for married couples with two dependents, under the rates adopted by the Senate Finance Committee.

The "victory" tax of 5 per cent is effective on gross income over a $624 exemption.

The normal individual income tax rate is 6 per cent; the surtax is graduated and new rates and brackets were adopted by the Senate committee today.

Married couples are to be allowed a $1,200 exemption, single persons $500 and an allowance of $300 to be made for dependents.

The first column of the table indicates net income before personal exemption.

	Combined Tax		
	Single—No Dependents	Married—No Dependents	Married—Two Dependents
$600	$14	$1	$1
700	34	5	4
800	53	8	7
900	72	11	11
1,000	92	15	14
1,200	138	21	20
1,500	208	30	29
2,000	328	172	68
2,500	461	288	163
3,000	604	413	275
4,000	880	686	528
5,000	1,216	979	807
6,000	1,541	1,282	1,106
8,000	2,222	1,943	1,740
10,000	2,986	2,642	2,417
15,000	5,143	4,706	4,424
20,000	7,801	7,275	6,930
25,000	10,619	10,210	9,897
50,000	28,233	27,250	26,636
100,000	68,840	68,780	68,061
500,000	442,038	440,922	440,194
1,000,000	900,815	908,000	907,971
5,000,000	4,852,038	4,850,922	4,850,194

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee rejected 12 to 6 today a new joint proposal by the Treasury and congressional staffs to boost the yield of the new revenue bill by $110,000,000 yearly through a revision of the present depletion allowances for petroleum and mining enterprises.

The allowances have been permitted as credits against taxes to offset depreciation or depletion of the natural resources affected.

The two staffs proposed to eliminate what they termed "double deductions" given to such enterprises through percentage allowances for depreciation, plus credits for intangible development costs.

The committee declined, however, to eliminate the latter credits, which representatives of the oil and mining industries said had been allowed for taxation purposes for 25 years.

The committee made adjustments in House excise tax rates on cigars which Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, estimated would cut potential revenues from this source $3,000,000 yearly under the house total.

Appointed Manager

James S. Hagan

Appointed manager of the northwestern district of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company's district manufacturing and repair department, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Hagan started his electrical career with Westinghouse 26 years ago.

So. Dakota's Wool Output Sets New Record; Prices High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLE FOURCHE, S. D. — South Dakota's sheepmen are breaking one record after another this year as wool from the State's 2,000,000 head of sheep continues to pour onto the market to help keep America's soldiers warm and to provide other important war materials.

An increase of 1,250,000 pounds in wool production is reported in the State by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This year's production is estimated at 16,423,000 pounds, 9 per cent more than last year's 15,019,000-pound crop.

One of the highest reported Western Wool prices of the year was established at Newell, S. D., when the six-carload Devereaux-Burke-Sheridan clip sold for 49 cents per pound. The wool was purchased by Munro, Kincaid & Edgehill of Boston, Mass.

The Clifton Sherrill clip sold for 46½ cents to top the Belle Fourche market, largest of the State's wool-selling points. The purchaser was the Co-operative Wool Growers' Association of South Dakota. Other wool prices in Belle Fourche and Newell have ranged between 43 and 45 cents.

The Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, which handles about 70 per cent of South Dakota's wool, and is the largest wool co-operative in the United States, has reported that this year's shipments have established an all-time high for the organization. This season it has handled more than 13,500,000 pounds of wool of which 11,000,000 pounds were produced in South Dakota and the other 2,500,000 pounds in Minnesota. The organization expects to pay South Dakota wool growers over $5,500,000 this year.

Costs of War Continue Upward In Great Britain

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON—Americans, thunderstruck by the new tax proposals of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, might consider what war and taxes have done to Britons:

Only 80 persons in Britain now have incomes of $24,000 or more a year, according to a government announcement. Before the war, 7,000 persons made that much or more.

The reason, as in the United States, is that modern war is expensive, and the costs are going up.

War cost Britain $8,032,000,000—that's billions—in the first five months of the current fiscal year. Not only is that a lot of money but it's $1,196,000,000 more than expenses of the corresponding five months a year ago.

Yet, wage increases have been awarded from time to time to laboring people, and one high government official recently asserted Britons with $2,000 or less annual incomes controlled 85 per cent of the country's total purchasing power.

American Steel Mills Set August Tonnage Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel mills in this country turned out 7,233,451 net tons of ingots and castings in August, compared with 7,148,824 in July and 6,997,496 tons in August, 1941, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

It was the largest tonnage ever produced in August but fell short of the record month's total of 7,392,911 produced in March of this year.

The industry operated at an average of 95.4 per cent in August, against 94.5 in July and 95.6 per cent of a smaller capacity in August, 1941.

Int'l Minerals Earns $2.97

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Minerals & Chemical Corp. (formerly International Agricultural Corp.) and subsidiaries reported net profit of $1,786,342, or $2.97 a common share, for the fiscal year ended June 30. Earnings included those of Union Potash & Chemical Co. from July 1, 1941, to date of merger with International Minerals, which was approved by stockholders of Union Potash April 4, 1942.

Bumper Yield In Most Crops Is Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prospects for an aggregate crop production of unprecedented proportions continued to improve during the past month, the Agriculture Department reported in estimating the total harvest would be 13 per cent higher than the peak year of 1937.

Secretary Claude Wickard hailed the report as a "tremendous victory over the Axis" but warned that in spite of the great production "demands upon American food and fiber are so great that we will not have enough to give everyone all the food he or she wants."

"It behooves us to conserve this amount carefully in view of the great needs and demands upon us by our soldiers and our allies all over the world," he added in a statement. "These demands are tremendous, so tremendous that even the productivity of the American farmers cannot meet all of them."

Record Yields

In its report, the department said that with average weather the rest of the season, final surveys should show record production of grain, hay, oil seed, beans, peas, sugar, fruit and vegetables, also a large cotton crop and about average crop of potatoes, sweet potatoes and tobacco.

"With record numbers of livestock and poultry on hand, with milk and egg production continuing substantially above previous levels, with record supplies of feed grain and also of hay and forage in sight and with the best fall pasture since 1915, there seems every reason to expect the production of livestock and livtstock products to continue higher than in past years," the report declared.

The large farm production was attributed to record acreage yield for many comodities and favorable growing conditions.

There was only one dull note in the report.

"The problem ahead will be to meet the full labor peak in harvesting the big crop of corn, cotton, soybeans, potatoes, peanuts and other late crops," it said.

Mr. Wickard said farmers must keep in mind increasing production difficulties.

"Labor is getting scarcer every day," he declared, "so is farm machinery, insecticides, fertilizers and other materials needed for production."

Bright spots in the report were grains, oil seed, needed for the replacement of vegetable oil imports cut off by the war, and beans, the latter needed for export and as a substitute for meat, with civilians confronted by a shortage because of military and lend-lease requirements.

The report said if present prospects materialize, total production of grain should reach 153,000,000 tons, or about 8,000,000 above the 1920 record high.

Crops Listed

The September corn estimate was for a crop of 3,016,000,000 bushels, the largest since 1920; wheat, 982,000,000 bushels, largest since 1915; oats, 1,353,000,000 bushels, a record high; barley, 419,000,000 bushels, a near record; and grain sorghums, 145,000,000 bushels, larger than any year except 1941.

If frosts come at about the usual time, the report said, the oil seed crops, cotton seed, soybean, flaxseed and peanuts should total 15,000,000 tons, or 44 per cent more than in any year past.

The September forecast included 6,252,000 tons of cotton seed, 6,344,000 tons of soybean, 1,465,000 tons of peanuts, and 1,190,000 tons of flaxseed.

The bean crop was estimated at 22,000,000 bags of 100 pounds each, or nearly 40 per cent more than production in any year prior to 1940.

Prospects for other crops:

Sugar beets and sugar cane—about the same as a month ago and moderately higher than production in any past year.

Later fruit crop—favored by good weather, pears, grapes and commercial apples improved slightly with production 6 per cent above average but a little below 1941.

Vegetables grown for market—higher September yields than either last year or the average.

American Airlines Six Months' Net $1.91 Share

NEW YORK (AP) — American Airlines, Inc., reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,205,318 after charges, Federal income taxes and obsolescence. This was equal to $1.91 a share on the common stock and compared with $866,717, or $1.32 a share, in the first half of 1941.

The report said earnings in the first half of 1942 did not reflect excess of proceeds over book value for involuntary conversion of aircraft in the amount of $1,140,772 as it was the present intention of the company to credit this amount to a replacement reserve for future acquisition of aircraft equipment.

American Bosch Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bosch Corp. reported its net profit for the six months ended June 30, after provision of $2,774,000 for federal taxes on income, was $203,525, equal to 29 cents a share, against adjusted net profit of $363,922 or 52 cents a share in the first half of 1941 after $350,300 reserved for federal income taxes. For the quarter ended June 30 net was $75,321 or 11 cents a share against adjusted net of $211,803 or 30 cents in the comparable period of 1941.

Oil, Rubber Companies Seen Pleased With Baruch Report

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although oil and rubber company officials in this city had not, Thursday afternoon, seen more of the voluminous Baruch-Conant-Compton rubber report than appeared in the afternoon newspapers, they were considerably pleased at the extent to which it supported certain of their own findings and opinions about how the situation should be handled.

The Baruch Committee, for instance, made some drastic recommendations on automobile tire use, including a speed limit of 35 miles an hour and compulsory care of tires. Two industry reports had already made similar recommendations. Late in May the "Advisory Sub-Committee on Rubber Economics" of the "Committee on Synthetic Rubber" of the Petroleum Industry War Council, published a detailed report on the rubber situation.

It recommended among other things rigid enforcement of nation-wide speed limits, educational advertising and instruction by oil and rubber companies; sworn pledges of conformance to a specified program of lowered speeds and mileage made requisite to obtaining federal use-tax stamps; and effective plans for doubling up and for new forms of mass transportation in congested areas.

And in July the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, at the request of WPB authorities, made another exhaustive survey of what could be done and what should be done. They acme out with a report which broadly speaking got a complete misinterpretation in the news headlines. They reported that most cars could be kept on the road provided that certain rigid conservation measures be followed, including a national 40-mile speed limit, compulsory re-capping of tires, and so on.

There is little essential difference between the Baruch Report and these reports of the oil and rubber people, except that drastic language and cutting words are used freely in the Baruch Report to drive home the seriousness of the situation.

The fact that so little attention was paid to the two industry reports, in comparison with the attention apparently to be paid to the Baruch report, seems due to two things.

In the first place, the name of Bernard M. Baruch is tops as an authoritative source on problems of war economy, and the President, according to oil and rubber people here, was extremely wise in asking Mr. Baruch to head the report, on account of the prestige his name carries.

In the second place, as industry people here themselves admit, the public is distrustful of findings from purely industry sources. "If we went all-out to tell them how serious the situation is," commented one spokesman to this correspondent, "the public would simply conclude that we were trying to sell them some kind of a bill of goods—perhaps an over-size synthetic rubber program or an unnecessarily large amount of recapping and tire service. We are too vulnerable politically to play too heavily the role of a messenger of bad news."

On the synthetic rubber program the industrial reaction here was somewhat the same. While oil men had little comment on that part of the report which criticized early failure to take advantage of alcohol sources, they tended to agree that there had been confusion of authority in Washington. Chief criticism seemed to be that Rubber Reserve, Jesse Jones' RFC subsidiary, had not paid enough attention to the advice and opinions of Mr. Ickes' Office of Petroleum Co-ordination. Strange to say, if a czar of the rubber program is to be chosen, as the Baruch report apparently recommends, the oil industry would probably plunk for Harold Ickes.

The feeling toward Mr. Ickes around the executive offices of the oil companies here has taken a most extraordinary about-face in the last year. The industry has its own "Petroleum Industry War Council," and its technical subcommittees on synthetic rubber has received much closer co-operation from the Ickes OPC than from the Rubber Reserve Corporation.

The increase in the butadiene program for Buna S rubber recommended by the Baruch Committee is already to a considerable extent in the works, in the form of a "quickie butadiene" program which has been further enlarged since the series of articles on the synthetic rubber program appeared on this page in August.

This "quickie butadiene" program developed out of the feeling that the regular program developed in January and doubled in April would be too little and too late, and that out of the scrapped, outmoded, and idle refinery equipment left over in the hands of the oil industry from the revolution in oil refining in recent years a quick make-shift butadiene output could be obtained.

As an instance of its economies in the matter of scarce strategic materials, one big oil company recently laid before Rubber Reserve a plan to build a plant of a 30,000-ton annual butadiene capacity which would cost only $800,000 in new materials. The rest would be yanked out of existing refineries. In contrast the same company last spring proposed a plan for a 50,000-ton plant to cost $30,000,000—virtually all new materials. The two sets of figures are not strictly comparable as to total cost, but since the major consideration today is not total cost but total new material requirements, the comparison is legitimate on the score of strategic materials requirements.

The rapid proliferation of this quickie butadiene program is probably in large part responsible for the stoppage of the Chicago-group synthetic rubber plant project. It was to have, some oil men say, everything in it but the kitchen sink—an almost de luxe project, complete with styrene plant and new power installations. The Baruch report refers to the frequent number of changes in the program. This may have been one. Another was the "postponement" of the Borger plant of Phillips Petroleum, in Texas. It was to use butane as a charging stock; the program at that time was switching over to butylene. Incidentally Eugene Houdry seems to be back in the program, via the quickie butadiene. With some Houdry catcracking equipment already on hand some quick butadiene can be made out of ordinary gasoline.

One hindrance to the program was not mentioned in news reports here today of the Baruch report—the political pushing around the oil companies get whenever they make a mistake, political or economic or international, which some Anti-Trust official or Senator can a few days, months, or years later, reveal with the help of hindsight to have been wrong. All kinds of touchy matters are involved in the refinery job of turning out butadiene, including patents ("cartels"), cooperation of companies ("Madison Oil violations of the Sherman Act"), and a desire to get the job done ("taking the bread out of the mouths of farm-bloc grain growers").

Minneapolis Road Property Sale Is Approved by Court

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Sale of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad property under a reorganization plan in which the property will be divided into sections has been approved by Federal Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye. The road had been in receivership since 1923.

The court recognized objections which had been made to the two-corporation plan—that the unprofitable section of the line would be abandoned—and said: "No showing has been made . . . that abandonment of this section of the road under the two-corporation plan is any more likely than if that portion of the road remained a part of the system under a one-corporation plan."

The court order reviewed the road's financial status, with indebtedness of $88,971,880 and $2,010,100 offered as a purchase price, and commented:

"Holders of general claims have no interest in the property of the railroad company which is of any value whatever. . . . Holders of the general claims and capital stock are not entitled to be recognized in any plan of reorganization and their exclusion from recognition in the plan is just and equitable."

Specifically, the ruling mentioned C. B. Harris, holder of some $45,000 in M. & St. L. bonds, who objected to the reorganization plan and sale, and over-ruled Harris' objections.

Likewise, the court over-ruled objections of the State of Minnesota, which has suggested that the receiver's cash be used to redeem the property from the foreclosure sale, and that receiver's certificates be issued to pay preferred claims.

Auto Industry War Output Up Sharply

DETROIT (AP)—The Automotive Council for war production reported that output of armament in the former car industry now has reached an annual rate of $5,400,000,000. "This is 32 per cent ahead of the average rate of production of non-military items in 1941, the peak peacetime year of the automotive industry," the announcement said.

Employment in the industry is estimated at 809,000 persons, an increase of 20 per cent over a year ago and six per cent above the industry's previous peak.

'All Buna S' Conveyer Belt Made at Hewitt Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Hewitt Rubber Corporation has now completed the manufacture of an all-synthetic rubber Conveyor Belt which is believed to be the first of its kind made from Buna S synthetic rubber, without the addition of natural rubber or reclaimed rubber.

Hewitt was an early pioneer in the production of synthetic rubber products for the basic industries of the nation, ever since the introduction of the oil-resisting type of synthetic rubber in the United States in 1931.

Michael Berman, manager of research and development, stated, "Hewitt is one of the large users of man-made or synthetic oil-resisting rubber such as Neoprene, Perbunan, HyCar, and Thickol. Among the many synthetic rubber products, which are so vital to our armed forces for the prosecution of the war, developed in the Hewitt Laboratories, are Smooth Bore Oil Suction and Discharge Hose for the refueling of warships, bullet-sealing gasoline tanks for airplanes, and synthetic rubber gasoline hose for the refueling of Army and Navy aircraft."

N. Y. Chamber Approves Ruml Tax Proposal

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has approved in principle the "pay-as-you-go" income tax plan devised by Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and treasurer of R. H. Macy and Co.

In the resolution, adopted after Mr. Ruml explained his plan and predicted it would "cerrainly be adopted" in a form acceptable to Congress, the chamber said it believed the plan would remove many hardships of the present income tax law.

For Withholding Tax

The pay-as-you-go plan advocates a withholding system for payment of future income taxes, with the corollary provision that payments be skipped for a year so that everyone may start free of income tax debt at the beginning of 1943.

Describing income tax debt as "the meanest kind of debt there is because it only hurts people when they are in trouble," Mr. Ruml told the Chamber of Commerce:

"The pay-as-you-go income tax plan, in a form acceptable to Congress, will certainly be adopted because income tax payers want to be free of income tax debt and they know it can be done without hurting the Treasury and without paying two years' taxes in one."

Mr. Ruml suggested three ways of reducing the number of windfall cases: Do not skip the tax on capital gains, impose a special death tax for 1942, and average the income of 1940, 1941 and 1942 when claim for credit exceeds $10,000.

"There is a certain rough justice in making the change at a time when the impact of a national disaster has been the control factor in most of our incomes," Mr. Ruml said.

Resolution

The chamber's resolution said, in part:

"It (the plan) would remove many hardships of the present income tax law.

"By paying their taxes on a 'pay-as-you-go' basis, taxpayers would be better able to budget their incomes and would be less apt to overspend in years of increased income.

"The cancellation of 1941 taxes would be only a paper transaction as to its immediate effect, for everyone would continue to pay taxes without interruption and the Treasury would receive its tax revenues as usual until such time as an individual's income ceased by reason of death or unemployment or retirement."

The resolution urged the Senate Finance Committee to reconsider the plan with a view to embodying it in the tax program for 1943.

Business Groups Join New York War Activities Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Representatives of about 30 business associations of New York City have joined the War Activities Council of the Advertising Club of New York in an effort to unify all advertising and publicity campaigns here in behalf of the war effort.

The council's advisory board, to which each of the joining organizations named a member here yesterday, has a three-fold function—(1) to exchange information on individual industry war effort; (2) to lend aid to the war production effort, and (3) to unify city-wide war effort programs. The council disseminates information and coordinates promotional appeals to the civilian population.

Borough chambers of commerce, the Fifth Avenue Association, the Hotel Association, the New York Board of Trade, real estate boards, and advertising and publishing associations joined the council yesterday.

Process for Separating Chromium From Oregon Beach Sands Perfected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—A process for separating chromium from Oregon beach sands has been devised and perfected at the University of Arizona's College of Mines. It is being put to commercial use at once, possibly will be in operation by Sept. 15.

Prof. John B. Cunningham, who did the laboratory work, says that the new process "depends largely upon the magnetic separation of the mineral sands by a new type of machine which combines large capacity with low power consumption." He adds:

"The concentrator will produce a concentrate composed of chromium, titanium and zircon, by tabling and flotation. These concentrates are to be dried and the three minerals separated by the magnetic plant. From the furnace reduction plant will come ferro-grade chromium concentrates required for the manufacture of chromium steel."

Edwin H. Crabtree, Jr., assisted Dr. Cunningham in his experiments. He has now gone to Mansfield, Ore., to supervise first operations of a plant built near there by the Krome Corporation.

Oregon rivers have for centuries deposited their mineralized sands over large beach areas, according to Mr. Crabtree. These sandy beaches have been raised several hundred feet and extend many lines along the coast. Inland deposits, now covered by forests, are richest in metals.

WPB Forces Farmer To Give Up Scrap Iron

DETROIT (AP) — Acting under a requisition order of the War Production Board, salvage officials have seized an estimated 50 tons of scrap from the farm of Ora Benjamin, near Walled Lake, Mich., northwest of Detroit.

WPB officials said it was the first time since passage of the War Emergency Act that such action had been taken against a farmer, although material has been seized from a scrapyard.

John D. McGillis, executive secretary of the Michigan State Salvage Committee who in company with a United States marshal served the requisition order on Mr. Benjamin, said that since last April the farmer has refused to sell the scrap at what the WPB considered a fair price.

Mr. McGillis said the Metals Reserve Corp. would pay Mr. Benjamin a price of $12 a ton at the farm and that this equaled the highest price offer Mr. Benjamin had been able to obtain from any private source.

Elected Director

Byron C. Foy

Elected a director of Dome Mines, Ltd. He is vice-president and director of Chrysler Corp., President of De Soto Motor Corp. and director of other companies.

U. S. Accumulates 25,000,000 Cases Evaporated Milk

CHICAGO (AP)—Frank E. Rice, executive secretary of the Evaporated Milk Association, said the Federal Department of Agriculture has accumulated more than 25,000,000 cases of evaporated milk.

Mr. Rice said the milk was in warehouse storage on Aug. 1 and represented part of approximately $85,000,000 worth of evaporated milk that had been purchased by the Government since the first of the year. Storage and handling charges on the milk, Mr. Rice estimated, amounted to about $750,000 a month.

"In 1941," said Mr. Rice, "the Government requested the evaporated milk industry to increase its production by nearly 50 per cent to provide an additional 2,000,000 cases of milk per month which it estimated would be required for lend-lease."

He said the industry had increased its production by more than the requested amount in December and added:

"After January 1 it became apparent that evaporated milk could not be shipped out of the country at the rate estimated earlier. The Government advised the industry that only about 500,000 cases per month would be needed.

"However, by this time, farmers were delivering milk to evaporated milk plants at such a rate it was impossible to reduce the production to the revised estimate without actually closing the plants. In order to make it possible for the farmers to continue to have a market for their milk, the Department of Agriculture has been continuing to purchase all evaporated milk offered."

Money Circulation In August Jumps Nearly $500,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation jumped nearly $500,000,000 in August, the Treasury disclosed.

An official statement estimated that on Aug. 31 coin and currency in circulation outside of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks reached the record high of $13,205,498,591—an average of $98.36 per person. At the end of July, the average was $94.95, and a year ago it was $75.02.

Money in circulation has been rising rapidly for over a year, and is one of the factors behind President Roosevelt's demand upon Congress Monday for powers to limit farm prices, and to take other action to stabilize the cost of living.

U. S. Accuses Du Pont Firm Of Conspiracy

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company of Wilmington, Del., and Rohm & Haas Company of Bristol, Pa., were accused by the Federal Government of conspiring with a German corporation to suppress competition in the manufacture of a plastic vital to construction of warplanes.

In an indictment returned here by a Federal grand jury Aug. 10, but kept secret until now, the firms were accused of entering into a conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign trade in acrylic products. These are used to make the transparent noses of bombers, cockpit hoods and machine-gun turrets.

Named with them, but not made a defendant, was Rohm & Haas, GmbH, identified as a corporation organized and operating under the German Reich. The combination was alleged to have been formed Oct. 30, 1934, and to have continued until the present.

Conspiracy Charge

The two American corporations and three others also were indicted on a charge of conspiracy to restrain trade in "methyl methacrylate," a new plastic material used to make dentures, the plates holding false teeth.

Eight company officials were also indicted in the acrylate case and 12 in the latter.

Attorney General Biddle announced that trial of both cases would be postponed until after the war at the request of the Secretaries of War and Navy. A previous indictment, in which the du Pont company was charged with monopolizing the manufacture and sale of dyestuffs, also has been postponed for the duration.

The individual defendants in the plastics indictment included Lammot du Pont, chairman of the du Pont company; W. F. Herrington, vice-president; and F. A. Wardenburg, A. E. Pitcher and W. W. Perry, other du Pont officials. Others named were Otto Haas, president; E. C. B. Kirsopp, vice-president, and D. S. Frederick, manager of the plastics department, all of Rohm and Haas.

The second indictment included in addition to the du Pont and the Rohm and Haas companies, Lammot du Pont, Wardenburg, Pitcher, Perry, Haas and Frederick, the L. D. Caulk Dental Supply Company, Milford, Del., its president, G. Layton Grier, and William V. Grier, Manager of dental sales; the Vernon-Benshoff Co., Pittsburgh, and B. Vernon, its president, and H. M. Vernon, an executive; and the Kerr Dental Manufacturing Company, Detroit, and Robert M. Kerr, Sr., president, and Robert M. Kerr, Jr., an executive.

The first indictment alleges that the two companies manufactured the entire production of acrylic products in the United States, and that, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, they fixed identical prices, restricted production and divided world markets.

They were alleged to be members of a cartel which included Germany's giant dye trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie; Rohm and Haas, GmbH, of Darmstadt, Germany, and Imperial Chemical, Ltd., of London.

Vital Materials

The Justice Department said the acrylic products "are vital military material used, in the form of a plastic glass, for the manufacture of transparent bomber noses, cockpit enclosures and windshields on all types of military airplanes; and, in a wide range of other fields—the manufacture of synthetic rubber, leather finishes, surgical instruments, eyeglasses, furniture and ornaments.

The dental plastic indictment said that the new material was used in the manufacture of approximately 90 per cent of denture plates sold in the United States as well as being used extensively in the manufacture of tableware, furniture, ornaments and other products.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Rohm and Haas Company, indicted by a federal grand jury at Newark on charges of conspiring with E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company to control the production of plastics, said the action was based largely on agreements under which the firms received patent right on transparent plastics invented and developed in Europe.

"Without these agreements," the company said in a statement, "Rohm and Haas would not today be manufacturing plexiglas, the transparent plastic sheet which is now so vital to our aircraft program.

"If proof be needed of the value of the agreements it is found in the action of the War and Navy Departments in requesting that the trial be postponed to avoid interference with essential war production now taking place as a result of the agreements."

Group Named to Study Minimum Printing Wage

NEW YORK (AP)—William B. Grogan, acting administrator of the United States Labor Department's wage and hour division, named a committee of 27 persons to recommend a minimum wage rate in the printing, publishing and allied graphic arts industry.

Alexander Meiklejohn, Berkeley, Calif., was selected to head the committee which is equally representative of the public, employers and employees. The first committee meeting will be held September 28 at the Hotel Astor in New York City, Mr. Grogan announced.

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Today's sales (est.) 280,000
Previous day's sales 344,992
1942 volume to date 69,950,190
1941 volume to date 96,768,735

Stock Market Leaders Hold Generally to Downward Trend

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Stock market leaders generally held to a downward course today although scattered specialties put on a fairly strong performance.

The list extended Thursday's decline by small fractions at the start. There were intermittent recoveries and subsequent relapses. Losses in the final hour ran to a point or so for more depressed issues but variations, on the whole, were small. Numerous stocks were unchanged. Sizable blocks in the low-price bracket again accounted for most of the turnover of around 350,000 shares.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market was a trifle irregular today as the session neared the final hour.

A half dozen or so issues of Missouri Pacific Railroad, firm spots earlier in the week, turned soft in late dealings and gave up fractions to nearly a point under light offerings.

U. S. Governments maintained the stability of the preceding session as the second, and possibly last, day of subscriptions to the new $3,000,000,000 Treasury offering occupied most time and efforts in bond circles.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 52-50	106.10	106.10	106.10

New York City Bond

2 3s 80	102½	102⅜	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	90	90
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	66¾	66¾	66¾
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
16 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
37 Am&For P&s 2030	80¼	68½	69½
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	103¼	103⅜
3 Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
11 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108	108	108
20 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106½	106¾
16 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	100⅞
7 Arm Del 4s 57	104	104	104
1 AT&SF 4s 95	111¾	111¼	111¼
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	103	103¼	103¼
4 Atl & Birm 4s33	29	29	29
3 A C Line 1st 4½ 64	82	81	81
15 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63	63½
1 A C Line 5s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32	3432%	32%
30 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	89¾	89¼	89¼
2 B&O 5s st A	29¼	29	29¼
3 B&O 5s st B	24½	24¼	24¼
5 B&O 2000 st D	29¼	29¼	29¼
24 B&O 96 st F	29⅜	29¼	29¼
18 B&O cv 6s st	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
31 B&O 4s 48	58⅞	58⅜	58½
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48¾	48¾	48¾
10 B&O S W 50 st	41	40⅝	40⅝
2 B&O T C 4s 59	47	47	47
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	102⅞	102 ⅞	102⅞
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102⅞	102½	102½
4 Beth Stl 3s 60	99½	99½	99½
24 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37¼	37	37⅛
4 Boston&Me 4s 60	71½	71½	71½
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100½	100	100
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	80½	80½	80½
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	95⅝	95¼	95¼
6 Buf R&P 57 st	35⅜	35¼	35¼
39 Bur C R&No 5s 34	8¾	8½	8¾
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	8¼	7¾	7¾
20 Bush Term 4s 52	81⅝	81⅜	81⅜
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Can Sou 5s 42	79½	79½	79½
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Can Pac 5s 54	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
2 Can Pac 4s perp	72¼	72¼	72¼
15 Celanese 3½s 62	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
28 Cent Ga 5½s 59	8⅝	6½	6½
36 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6½	6½	6½
82 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	19⅝	19	19
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	69½	69½	69½
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	85¼	85¼	85⅜
28 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	79¼	78¾	79
10 Cen R R N J 5s 87	19⅜	19¾	19⅜
9 Certain-td 5½s 48	89¼	88⅝	88⅝
3 C&O 4½s 92	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝
3 C&O ref 3½s 96 E	103¾	103¾	103¾
603 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22¾	22¼	22½
13 CB&Q ref 5s 71 A	75⅝	75⅜	75⅜
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	67	66¾	67
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78½	78	78½
26 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91½	91	91½
7 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30½	30¾	30⅝
29 ChGt W inc 4½s 2038	38½	38	38½
11 ChGtWest 4s 88	67	66½	66⅝
10 Chi I&L 6s 66	9¾	9	9
23 Chi I&L 5s 66	9¼	9	9
119 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	16⅛	15⅝	15¾
181 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3½	3⅝
4 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	44	43⅞	43⅞
1 CM&SP 4½s 89 D	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
18 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40¼	40¼	40
6 Chi&NW rfg 3s 2037	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
2 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	34¼	34¼	34¼
38 Chi&NW 4½s 49	33⅜	33¼	33½
280 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3	3	3
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¾	21¾	21¾
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 r	21⅜	21½	21½
2 Chi&NW 4s87	33	33	33
Chi&NW 3½s87	32½	32½	32½
11 Chi&P 4½s 52 A	17	17	17
36 CRI&P cv 4½s80	4¼	4	4
60 CRI&P 4s 88	28¾	28¼	28½
10 CRI&P 4s 34	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
1 CRI&P NOMem 4s51	52	52	52
9 CSL&NO 5s51	72	72	72
1 CT Hte&RE rfg 5s 60	62½	62½	62½
5 ChUnSta 3¾s63	108½	108⅜	108⅜
25 Ch&W Ind 4½s62	98	98	98
2 Ch&W Ind 4s52	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
13 ChiGas&CE 3¼s66	2034⅜	109¾	109¾
15 CCC&StL 4½s77	48⅜	48¼	48⅜
7 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	46	46	46
1 CCC&StL 4s90 StL	65	65	65
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	70½	70½	70½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s73	65½	65¾	65½
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60½	60¼	60½
75 Col&So 4½s 80	25⅛	25	25
26 ColumbiaG 5s52 May	91¼	91¼	91¼
35 ColumbiaG 5s 1941	87	86¾	86¾
11 Comwlth Ed cv3½s52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	35½	35½	35½
5 Con Rys 4s 56	35½	35½	35½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Crane 3½s 56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
29 Del&Hud rfg 4s43	56¼	56	56¼
13 D&R G 4½s 36	21¼	21	21¼
128 D&R G 4s 36	21	20½	20⅝
12 D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
31 D&R G West 5s 78	18⅛	18	18
5 Det&Mack 2d4s95	18⅝	18¾	18⅝
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102½	102½	102½
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
92 Erie 4½s 2015	52⅜	51¾	52¼
2 Erie 5s 75	91½	91⅛	91⅛
40 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14¾	14½	14¾
11 Fonda,J&Gl-4s82fld	4	4	4
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
8 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	94	94	94
10 Gt Nor 4½s 6D	81¾	81½	81½
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	82⅜	82	82
11 Gt Nor 4s 48O	96¼	96	96¼
3 Gt Nor 4s 46M	95¼	95	95¼
1 Gt Nor 3½s 67	73¾	73¾	73¾
120 Gt So&W deb B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	68½	68½	68½
6 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	33½	33¼	33½
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	43	43	43
27 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¾	46	46¾
84 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19⅝	19½	19½
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44	44	44
9 Ill Cen 4s 52	49½	49⅝	49½
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45⅞	45¾	45¾
13 Ill Cen 5s 55	35	34½	34½
29 IC&CBL&NO3s63A	49¾	49¾	49½
11 IC&CBL&NO4½s63	45½	44⅞	44⅞
11 Ill Cen 4s 2003	37	37	37
1 Indiana Ill 4s 50	87½	87½	87½
86 Indpls Un 5s 86	88	88	88
10 Int Hydro El 6s 44	70	70	70
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	61	61	61
1 Int Mer Mar 4½s 42	34½	34½	34½
11 Int Rys Cal 6s 57	19½	19	19
1 Int Rys Cal 5½s 55	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Int Rys Cal 5s 55	18½	18½	18½
1 Int Rys Cal 5s 56	18½	18½	18½
1 Int Rys Cal 5s 57

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	7	8½
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10¼
American Hardware Co	20¾	22¾
Amerikean Manufacturing	22½	25½
American Manufac & pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¾	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	13¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¾	..
Appleton Company	29	31¾
Appleton Company'† pf	108½	..
Applied Arts Corp	3¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	39	42
Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24¼	26¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12¾	14
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9½	10¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $8 pf	84¾	..
Bird & Son Inc & pf	24¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	.50	1.00
Brown Co pf	15¾	18½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	5½
Central Railway Signal A	30½	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	25¾	28½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	11⅝	13¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20	22½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25½
Draper Corporation	58½	62½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14½	16
Eastern Corporation	3⅞	4⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅞	17¾
Exolon Co	8¾	10
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	13¼
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¼	44½
Fruit of the Loom	8¾	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	10¾	12½
General Machinery	26	27½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10¾	12
Goodall Worsted Company	15	18
Graton & Knight Co	7⅛	8¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	67¼	71½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30½
Great Northern Paper Co	26¾	29¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	48¼	..
Greenfield Tap & Die $8 pf	12	16
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¼	9¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅜	8¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11¼	13
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅞	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	19½	21¾
International Machine Tool	7¾	8¾
Keith George E Co	13⅝	..
Kendall Company	7½	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	13⅞	16
Landers Frary & Clark	28¾	30½
Lincoln Stores Inc	19	21
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	84	89
Marathon Paper Mills	30¾	33¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44¾	48
Merck & Co	24	26¾
Merck & Co 4½s pf	108½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	16¾	19¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	..	73
Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8	9¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4⅞
Nashawena Mills	15½	17¾
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	44¾	49¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15¾	17⅝
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	48¾	50½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15¾	17½
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅝	6¾
National Shirt Shops	6	7⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40¼	44
Newmarket Manufac Co	38¾	42
Nicholson File Company	..	28¼
Nonquitt Mills	31	35
Ohio Finance	10¾	12
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29¾	32¾
Parker Appliance	11½	13½
Plymouth Cordage Company	97	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	23½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W $ pf	64¾	..
Quinsett Mill	34¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¾	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¾	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20½	22½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	4¾	..
Sanford Mills	23¾	..
Submarine Signal Co	22¾	25¾
Sylvania Elec Prod Co	4¼	4¾
Tampax Inc	2¾	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3½
United Elastic Corp	8½	10¼
U S Envelope Company	48¼	49
U S Envelope Co † pf	99	104
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	30¾	34
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	83	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17½	20
Warner ⅞ Swasey Co	12¾	14¾
West Point Manufacturing	33	34½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13¾	14¾

*—Ex-dividend. †—Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102	104
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	100	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101	103
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	96	98
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	..
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	103½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108½	110½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	107	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106	..
Springfield G & El	4	1947	102	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106½	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	90½	95½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	81½	86
Birmingham Electric 7 pf	85½	90½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	95½	100½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	96¾	101½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	77½	82½
General Water G&E $3 pf	20¾	23¾
Jamaica Water Supply	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	99½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	91½	96¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ % pf	91½	96½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr $ pf	93½	98½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	106½	111½
New Rochelle Wat pf	97	102
No States Power Del $ pf	107½	112½
No States Power Del 6 pf	43¼	47¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	48½	53½
Ohio Power 4½ % pf	106½	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	90¼	94½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	96¼	104½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	73¼	77½
Penn Power & Light 7 pf	75½	80¾
Public Service Ind	10⅝	11¾
Public Service Ind $ pf	86¾	91½
Public Service Ind $ pf	85½	91½
Public Service Okla $ pf	97¾	102¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	66½	71
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	78½	83½
San Diego Gas & Electric	9¾	10¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	13½	14¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110½	..
Tampa Electric Co	19¼	21¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	90	95
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	80½	85½
Washington Ry & Elec units	11⅝	13¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Electric	14¾	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	26¾	30¾
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
Central Maine Power 6 pf	85½	90½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	96½	101½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	..	96
Conn Light & Power	26¼	29
Cumb County Pwr & Lt $ pf	113¼	118½
Eastern Utilities Assoc	16	17
Eastern Utilities Assoc conv	¾	1⅜
Fall River Gas Works	17¾	19¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	29¼	32¼
Hartford Electric Light	43½	48½
Haverhill Electric	19¾	22¾
Hav Gas Light	7¾	9¼
Holyoke Water Power	14	16
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26½	29¾
Lowell Electric Light	29½	32¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	58½	62½
Mass Power & Light pf	4¾	6¼
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	39¾	43½
Narragansett Elec pf	20¾	23½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	4¾	5¼
N E Power Assn $ pf	21¾	24
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	46¾	50¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	41¾	45¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	8¾	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6¾	8¾
Newport Electric	12¼	14¾
Providence Gas	5¾	7
Prov Pwr of N H $6 pf	97	102
R I Pub Serv $7 pf	24½	26¾
Rockland Light & Power	23¾	26¾
Springfield Gas Light	12¾	14
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	..	101½
Western Mass Companies	16¾	17¾

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	13¾	14¾
Bank of New York (10)	360	390
Brooklyn Trust (1.60)	38	40
Brooklyn Trust (6)	145	155
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (6)	145	155
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	77	79½
Chase National (1.60)	25¾	28¾
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	37	39
Commercial (3)	153½	160¾
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	15	16
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (3.60)	33¾	36¾
Empire Trust (3)	45¾	48¾
First National (60)	1185	1215
Guaranty Trust (12)	231	239
Irving Trust (.60)	10¾	11¾
Kings County (80)	1400	1500
Lawyers Trust (4)	90	100
Manufacturers Trust (3)	33¼	34¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	73¼	74¾
National City (1)	24¾	25¾
New York Trust (3½)	54¾	57¾
Public (1½)	27½	29½
Title Guarantee & Trust	2¼	2½
United States (6)	1025	1065

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Boston Safe Deposit (10	230	..
First National (8)	28½	29½
Merchants National (12)	290	300
New England Trust (20)	1400	..
National Shawmut (8)	77	85
National Shawmut (1)	13¾	15¾
Pilgrim Trust (6)	110	120
Second (6)	115	125
State Street Trust (8)	180	190

United States Trust (.80) and Webster & Atlas (2)

	Bid	Asked
United States Trust (.80)	8¾	9
Webster & Atlas (2)	12⅝	14½
	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	33¼	35¾
Continental Illinois (4)	68	72
†Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	34½	36⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	121½	125½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46¾	48¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26½	28
Agricultural (3a)	64	67
American Alliance (1a)	20½	21¾
American Equitable (1)	16	17½
American Insur Newark (½a)	13½	13½
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve	8¾	9¾
American Surety (2¼)	48	51
Ballo-American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Bank & Ship (2¼e)	69	72
Boston (16a)	507	527
Camden Fire (1)	18½	19¾
City of New York	11½	12¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	35¾	37¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	32¾	34¾
Federal (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	53¾	56¾
Firemans Fund Ins (SF) (4)	90	93
Firemen'sNewark (.40)	9¾	10¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	33¾	35¼
General Reinsurance (2)	39¾	41¾
Gibraltar Fire & Mar	13¾	14¾
Glen Falls (1.60)	38	40
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9⅛
Great American Insurance (1a)	25	26½
Hanover (1.20)	22½	23¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	85½	88¾
Hartford Steam Blr (1.60a)	43¾	45¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26¾	28¾
Homestead (1)	13¾	14¾
Ins Co North America (2½a)	62½	64
Jersey Insurance NY (2)	28¾	30¾
Knickerbocker (½)	2¾	3¼
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¾
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	62	65¾
Merchants & Mfrs. of NY (.40)	8¾	9¾
Merchants Fire Assurance (1½a)	40½	43½
National Fire (2)	63¾	67¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	146½	153½
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e)	20½	21½
New Brunswick (1½a)	29¾	31¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
New York Fire (.80)	13¼	14½
North River (1)	31¾	33¾
Northeast Insurance	2¼	4
Northern (3a)	74¾	77¾
Pacific Fire (2¾e)	68½	72½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	38½	40½
Phoenix (2a)	79¾	82¾
Preferred Accident	19¾	21¾
Providence-Washington (1)	28½	30¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075e)	5	5¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	30¾	32¾
Rev (P) Insurance (1.20a)	18½	19¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (3)	35¾	38¼
Seaboard Surety (½e)	43¾	45¾
Security (1.40)	34½	36½
Springfield (4½a)	114½	118½
Standard Accident	52¾	56½
Travelers (16)	412	422
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	26¾	28¼
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	72¾	75¾
United States Fire (2)	43	45
Westchester (1.20a)	29¼	30¾

a—also extra or extras. e—declared or paid so far this year. g—paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.82	2.00
Amerex Holding	13.25	14.75
American Business Shares	2.13	2.56
Axe Houghton Fund	9.41	10.12
Boston Fund	11.81	12.70
Broad Street Investing	18.34	19.83
Bullock Fund	10.49	11.50
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	22.73	24.41
Christiana Securities Co	1730.00	186.00
Commodity Corp	9.21	10.27
Consolidated Investment Tr	27.50	30.25
Dividend Shares	.91	1.00
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.24	16.20
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.02	9.86
Equitable Invest Corp	20.95	22.63
Equity Corp $2 pf	15.50	16.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.12	14.11
Fund Investors Inc	14.42	15.80
General Capital	24.17	25.89
General Investors Trust	3.77	4.07
Incorporated Investors Tr	13.00	13.98
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.68	.78
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.98	1.08
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	29.49	30.49
B-2	24.58	10.90
B-3	16.29	7.71
B-4	8.05	2.61
K-1	12.77	11.24
K-2		72.30
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd		72.30
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd		29.40
Maryland Fund		3.20
Mass Invest Tr		18.37
Mass Inv 2d Fd		7.28
Mutual Invest		7.36
Nation Wide Voting		.91
New England Fund		1.01
Old Colony Tr Assoc		9.44
Pilgrim Fund Inc		13.50
Putnam Fund		.30
Quarterly Income Shares		10.77
Railway & Light Sec		4.25
Railway & Light Sec pf		5.375
Republic Investment		88.50
Scudder Stevens & Clark		2.80
Spencer Trask Fund		72.83
Stand Util Inc		11.00
State Street Invest		.09
Trusteed Am Bk "B"		87.06
Trusteed Industry Shrs		.33
Wellington Fund		.60

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.01	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.40	....
Diversified Tr C	3.85	....
Diversified Tr D	4.10	4.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.45	4.30
Nation Wide Sec	2.58	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.88	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.88	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.84	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.49	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.77	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.375	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.00	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.33	.48
First Boston Corp	9	10⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	99	104
Liberty Aircraft	9¾	10½
Piper Aircraft	4¾	5¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6½	7⅝

Boston Stocks

Sept. 11, 1942

	Div. in $	High	Low	Last	Prev. close
Bos & Albany	8.75	85	84	86	84½
Bos Edison	2.00	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
Bos Elevated	5.00	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¼
Bos Mer Trans	1.00b	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Bos Pers Prop	.84	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Copper Range	4%	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
E Gas & F pf	2.25c	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
E G&EP pr pf	4.50	41	41	41	41¼
E M M&R 1st pf	6.00	90	90	90	91½
Eastern SS	..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Employrs Group	1.25b	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Isle Royale	..	30c	30c	30c	30c
Lamson	.20d	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Maine Cent	..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Nat Tunnel	..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
N E Tel & Tel	4.50d	84	83¼	84	83¼
North Butte	..	36c	36c	36c	36c
Reece But E	.20d	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Shawmut Assoc	.45d	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Torrington	1.40d	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Unit Shoe M	3.37½d	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate.

Railway & Light Securities

Railway & Light Securities Company reports market values of assets available for each class of its outstanding securities as follows:

	Aug. 31 1942	July 31 1942	Aug. 31 1941
Per $100 Bond	$167.80	$188.36	$230.44
Per Pref. Share	184.71	180.46	227.94
Per Com. Share	10.96	10.43	18.58

Spencer Shoe Corp.

Spencer Shoe Corporation reports sales in its retail stores for the four weeks ended Aug. 29, 1942, 4.86 per cent above those for the same four weeks of 1941, and for the 39 weeks ended Aug. 29, 1942, 16.52 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of 1941.

U. S. Sugar Crop

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Sugar Corp. reported for the year ended June 30 net income of $474,635 equal to 39 cents a share on the common, compared with $1,650,864, or 97 cents a share, in the year previous.

Curb Sent Off 350

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Curb Exchange membership at $700, off $50 from previous sale. Present market is $650 bid, offered at $800.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aire Access (.10e)	2	2	2
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	81½	81½	81½
50	Alum Co Am (3e)	94¼	94¼	94¼
150	Alum Ltd (5s)	70	70	70
200	Am Cen Mfg (.35e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Am Cit P&LB	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Am Fork & Hoe (¾e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
1700	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	18¾	15	15
300	Am Lt & Tr pf (1½)	28¾	28¾	28¾
400	Am Republics (.10e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	45¼	45¼	45¼
100	Am Writ Pap	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	98	98	98
200	Ark Nat Gas	¾	¾	¾
200	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
100	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	8	8	8
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	4½	4½
75	Asso Tel & Tel A	¾	¾	¾
800	Atl Cst Fish (½e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Atlas Ply (1½e)	18½	18¾	21¼
50	Avery & S pf (1½)	16	16	16
20	Axton-Fish A	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Bayshire V Coll	24	24	24
800	Babcock & Wil (¾e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Automat Prod	19¾	19¾	19¾
200	Baldwin Loco war	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Barium Sta Stl	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Basic Refrac (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Bellanca Aire	2½	2½	2½
100	Berk & Gay Frun	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Blumenthal (8)	4	4	4
300	Breeze Corp (1g)	8	8	8
700	Brewst Aero (.30g)	4	4	4
50	Brown FDist pf (2k)	55	55	55
100	Brown Rubber	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Buf N&EP 5 pf (5)	68¾	68¾	68¾
100	Calamba Sug	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	Can NY Pow pf (5)	75	75	75
200	Cessna Aire (1e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	Cherry-Burrell (.70e)	8	8	8
100	Chesebrough (4a)	78	77	77
25	Chi Riv & Mch (¾e)	5½	5½	5½
25	Cities Service	8¼	8¼	8¼
1850	Cit Svc pf (3g)	35½	35½	35½
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Cleve El Illum (2½)	22	21½	21½
300	Clinch Coal	7	7	7
100	Colum G&E pf (5)	16¾	15¾	15¾
100	Colum G&E	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Conn Tel & El	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Cons Biscuit (.10g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	50½	50	50
100	Cons Gas Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cons Stl Corp	4	4	4
400	Cont Roll& Stl (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Cooper-Bess (1e)	7½	7½	7½
300	Cosden Petro	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Croft Brewing	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Crown Cork Int A (.20k)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Crown Drug (.05e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	CubanAtlSug (1½e)	13¾	13	13¾
30	Dayton Rub A (2	34½	34½	34½
100	Duro-Test (.05e)	1	1	1
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.30e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	East G&F 6pf (3k)	20	20	20
300	Easy Wash MB (⅜g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	El Bond&Sh	1	1	1
100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	43	43	43
700	El Bond&Sh $5 pf (5)	41	40	41
250	El P&L 2 pf A	4½	4½	4⅝
100	Emerson Elec (.15e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Emp G&F 8 pf	164	163¾	164
20	Emp G&F 7 pf	156½	154¾	155
20	Emp G&F 6 pf	146	146	146
100	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Fairchild En & Air	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.85ae)	21½	21½	21½
300	Frank Cou Dis	2	2	2
100	Froedt F pf (1.20)	19½	19½	19½
200	Gen Pub S pf	23	23	23
40	Gen Shares pf (.6d)	44	44	44
885	Glen Ald Coal (1.10e)	14¼	13	13¼
100	Grand Rap V (.40)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Gray Mfg	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	103	103	103
100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Hearn Dept Strs	14½	14½	14½
300	Hecla Min (⅜e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	14¼	14¼	14¼
800	Holl C Gold (h.65)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Horn & Hard (2)	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Hurlbut's pf (½k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Hygrade Fd	3	3	3
150	Ill Iiwo Pw pf (.42k)	9¾	9¼	9¼
100	Ill Zinc (¼e)	9¾	9¼	9¼
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	8	8	8
100	Imp Tel Brit (.686e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Ind Sew Tc pf	17½	17½	17½
50	Indus Finan pf	15½	15½	15½
50	Ins Co N Am (2¼a)	62½	62½	62½
100	Int Prod (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Kingston Prod (.10)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	90¾	90	90¾
200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Lehigh C&N (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Line Material (⅛g)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
500	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
1000	Long Is Lig	10	10	10
150	Long Is L pf B	13¼	13¼	13¾
400	Louis L & E (.30e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Memp N Gas (.15e)	2¼	2¼	2⅛
5000	Mesabi Iron	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	Mich Sug pf (.70k)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Micromat Hone (.20e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Mid West Corp	3	3	3
25	Midvale (1.10e)	26	26	26
200	Mid West Ref (.15e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Molybdenum	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Monogram Pict	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Montg Ward A (7)	158¼	158¼	158¼
300	Mt City Cop (¼g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Mount Prod (.60)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Nat Fuel G (7)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	75½	75½	75½
50	Nat Stl Car (h2)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Nat Sug Ref	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2½	2½	2½
20	New Eng T&T (4½e)	84	84	84
400	N J Zinc (.60)	58½	58½	58¾
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	NY & HonRos

MASSACHUSETTS

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

DEDHAM

Marshall's
Now Owned and Operated by
C. B. GOODWIN
Offer Home Cooked Foods
at Their Best
559 High St. Dedham 0121

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

helen's
New Fall Gloves
Leather—$1.95 up
Fabrics—$1.00
381 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners
Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every
Other Day. Cream, Eggs

The Store of
Ten Thousand Wedding Gifts
$1.00 to $100.00
Dorothy Thorpe Glass
RICE & CO.
Finer Diamonds P. W. RICE 350 MAIN STREET *Watches*

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.
We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street
Room 17 Tel. 3430

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

WILSON'S
Parker
VACUMATIC
RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Sporting Goods
Picnic Supplies
Clark Hardware Company
289 Main St. Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for Men — Jarman, Florsheim, E. T. Wright, Foot-Pals
Shoes for Women — Air-O-Pedic, Treadeasy, Red Cross, W. B. Coon
FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 Merrimack Street

Fill Your Coal Bins Now
with Famous Reading Anthracite—that superior fuel—Trade marked "Red" for your protection.
Haverhill-Groveland Supply Co.
W. R. Dewhirst, Mgr. Tel. 2202

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Your car needs attention more than ever during short periods of operation.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 3316

HOLYOKE

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 393 Dwight St.

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
163 High Street

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE (Continued)

"Dream House"
CLOSET ACCESSORIES
for Back-to-College
College girls will have lots of Fun trimming their closets with these "Dream House" Closet Accessories. Each and every piece in matching color combinations.
STEIGER'S

LAWRENCE

Fashions for College or Career
in
Cherry & Webb's College Shop
2nd Floor

LEXINGTON

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1837 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
New books for adults and children. Rental Library. Everyday and Christmas Cards. Boxed and Imprinted Stationery.
The Store With the Blue Awning

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

Juice King Juicer, $2.95
Gets all the juice, easy to use, effective.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

MINUTE MAN MARKET
ASTOR BROS.
1047 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0872
We are ready to serve you as Vacation Ends and Fall Season Opens.
MEATS • VEGETABLES • POULTRY • FRUITS

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.
September Sale of
HOUSEWARES
Now Going On
PALMER STREET ANNEX

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses and children.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Lulu
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

LYNN

New Fall Styles
in Men's Furnishings
Arrow, Manhattan, Whitney Shirts
also
Pajamas, Hosiery, Neckwear
Leather Coats
Lonvals
328 UNION STREET

Invest in
Smart Fashions
from
T. W. ROGERS CO
Union Street, Lynn, Mass.

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, INC.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

Friday and Saturday ONLY!
DOLLAR DAYS
100% Fine Virgin Wool Blankets
(Navy Rejects)
All White, full 4 lbs., $6.50 Ea.
Worth double this amount!
Goddard Bros
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 3773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STRAND JEWELERS
218 Pleasant Street MAL. 1522-W
All Kinds of Watch and
JEWELRY REPAIRING
Done on the Premises
We buy and sell jewelry of all descriptions
Two doors from the Strand Theater

Back-to-School
Whether it's to first grade or college
But First come to
JOSLIN'S

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleaners
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

MARLBORO

Ladies' and Men's
Clothing
RISEBERG'S
MARLBORO MILFORD

ALLEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
MARLBOROUGH
FRAMINGHAM
MASS.

MEDFORD

Pearl Hardware
Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies
Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios
Garden Tools
Sanding Machines for Rent
427 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
Telephone Mystic 3630
20 Salem St. Terms Cash

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

The Early Fall Hat is Smart

Evelyn Nadeau
491 Main St. Mel. 2466-M

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Featuring
Eve Carvel
Lady May Shop
489 Main Street Mel. 2130-M

Bean & Cole
Complete, Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
29 Essex Street Melrose 2566

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
27 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
Our unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

ENJOY THE FOODS AT
Gulf Hill Parlors
LUNCHEONS — DINNERS
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Fancy Pastries
896 Pleasant St. (Opp. the Library)
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
SWANSEA STATION—
Route 6, Providence Highway
MATTAPOISETT STATION
Route 6, Cape Highway
Ice Cream, all flavors—Sandwiches
Open April until October

Gulf Hill Dairy
Dairy Lunch Room
Open All Year
GRADE A MILK
BUTTERMILK
HEAVY CREAM
ICE CREAM
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. L. McCammon
SCHOOL SHOES
283 Washington St. LAS. 1411

Geo. S. Noden & Sons
Painting—Decorating—Glazing
Ceilings Kalsomined—Paper Hanging
Floors Refinished
BIG. 2950 Shop:
WAT. 2950-5206 22 Nonantum Pl.

NEWTONVILLE

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

Furniture insurance protects *all* household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us *today*.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

★ Star Market Co. ★
Free Delivery and Charge Privileges at the Lowest Supermarket Prices!
Every nationally-known brand at its lowest possible price!
304 WALNUT BIG. 8400

NORWOOD

ORENT BROS.
Are Well Prepared
With school clothing for boys and girls, and young men and women
TEL. NORWOOD 0888
Washington Street

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

RADIOS
and Combination Radios
Record Players
Victor and Columbia Records
53c and up
Decca and Blue Bird Records 37c
at
ENGLAND BROS.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Esso
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES
R. G. DANIELS
135 SOUTH STREET TEL. 9575

Red Alaska Salmon
Tall Can **39c**
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

LADIES' ALL-WOOL SWEATERS
CARDIGAN—COAT and SLIP-ON STYLES
In a range of beautiful fall shades
Sizes 34-44
Priced $3.50 to $5.98
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Sale! Hundreds of pairs of nicer
WOMEN'S GLOVES. $2.19
Ceiling price . . . $3.00
REMICK'S

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 8 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your Fall Needs
Hardware Housewares
Sherwin-Williams Paints
School Supplies, Toys, Sporting Goods
Francis Bros., Inc.
181 HAVEN STREET READING 0120

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?
FIND IT
Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
670 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1500

TORRE'S PAVILLION
Burgundy Cherry
Ice Cream
Reading and Wakefield Line

SHARON

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

WINCHESTER

SYMMES FARM
Since 1636
Whole Milk—Real Cream
Tel. Winchester 1533-W

MYSTIC BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. Win. 2211 540 Main St.

New, Charming and So Comfortable Shoes @ $6.95
McLAUGHLIN'S
9 Thompson Street Win. 2588

WARD'S MARKET
Fancy Meats
Quality Seafoods
19 THOMPSON ST., WINCHESTER
Delivery Service WIN. 2000—2001
We specialize in fresh-dressed poultry

R. LEVINE & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Cleansing, Repairing, Pressing
FUR REMODELING
Suits Made-to-Measure
534 MAIN ST. Winchester 0727

WINTON'S
Hardware and Paints
Kitchenware
Lignophol Floor Finish
5-7 Mt. Vernon St., Winchester
Tel. 0635

MASSACHUSETTS

WINCHESTER (Continued)

WINCHESTER PROV. CO.
Poultry, Beef, Pork, Lamb, Seafoods, Fruit, Vegetables
Groceries
Tel. Win. 2780 555 Main St.

GIFTS
TERRACE YARN AND GIFT SHOP
Yarn with Free Instructions
Greeting Cards
1 Winchester Terrace
24 Thompson Street

VERNON SHOE CLINIC
All Kinds of Shoe Rebuilding
While-You-Wait Service
Hats Cleaned and Renovated
16 Mt. Vernon St. Tel. Win. 2179-M

See
MOURADIAN ORIENTAL RUG CO.
For cleaning and repairing of your domestic and oriental rugs
Have the best, no extra cost
36 CHURCH STREET WIN. 0654-W

THE Jam O'Shanter SHOP
Children's Wear
Toys and Gifts
Gertrude B. Young 532 Main Street

HORACE FORD ICE CREAM
Restaurant Air Conditioned
A la Carte Service at Any Time
Special Sunday Dinner from Noon to 8 p. m.
Prompt Delivery of Ice Cream Orders
7-9 Winchester Terrace Tel. Win. 1907

FITZGERALD CLEANSERS
Particular Cleansing
for Discriminating People
Cold Storage 2%
959 Main St., Winchester Tel. 2350

WINTHROP

LANG THE SHOEMAN
4 Somerset Avenue
Ocean 1281

Back to School
Fine stock of Shoes and Rubbers for the "Younger Generation"

IDEAL MARKET
197 Winthrop Street Ocean 0241
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
—Let Us Help You Plan Your Fall Menus—
THE STORE OF QUALITY

Winthrop Hardware Co.
193 Winthrop Street Ocean 1930
—FIX IT NOW—
Repair Supplies of All Kinds
Paints—Varnishes—Brushes—
Attractive Wallpapers, etc.

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cazton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent confidential London address. Letters redirected immediately 5/-. p. a. Royal patronage. Capital £200,000. Write BM/MONO64, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

ASSISTANT Manageress (exempt military service) required for busy works canteen in the Midlands. Box W-1220, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

BEDFORD—Domestic help (exempt military service), live in or out; good plain cooking essential; 2 adults in family; good home, own comfortable room; good wages, good outings. MRS. HEAD, 53, Chaucer Road.

POST WANTED

GIRL, 17, wishes post on poultry farm with opportunity for learning. Has some experience in general farming. Box W-1691, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

England

BATH

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	L	A	C	K		K
U		L	O	I	R	E
R	O		S	T	A	Y
C	R	Y		E	M	S
H	E	A	D		P	
E		Z	A	C		C
L	E	O	N	O	R	A
L		O	C	A		R
	D		E	C	H	O
C	O	B		H	E	L
U	R	A	L		N	I
P	E	T	E	R		N
S		H	O	R	S	E

ENGLAND

BEDFORD

PHONE 2786
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 391

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Tennants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Strodonia
SHAVING SOAP
Soothing after your hard day.
From all chemists and
STRODE COSH & PENFOLD
8 ADDRESSES IN BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 38401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

FRANCES HYETT
Millinery
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
Phone 33664

MUNDY & COMPANY
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel. 24960

BROMLEY

INEXPENSIVE
Rav. 2601 FURNISHING
A service that is prompt, courteous and satisfying without exception
PYRKE'S
122 High Street, Bromley, Kent
Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 2271-2

W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. King)
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

CAMBERLEY

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques Licensed Valuers
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

Coupons Demand Good Quality
Frocks and Suits from
AUGUSTA
Camberley Phone 477

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER
SILVERSMITH WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO 1035

Franco-British Laundry
HIGH-CLASS LAUNDERERS
20a, South End, Croydon
Tel. Cro. 1901

HARROW

The GINGERBREAD HOUSE

90 College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 4699
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

IPSWICH

Jewels
CROYDON & SONS,
10-12 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Corder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

KINGSTON and SURBITON

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1181 HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR
DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• 150 Departments
• A Non-combine Store.
• A Magnificent Escalator Hall
KINgston 1001

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Williamsons Ltd.
20 George St. Tel. Richmond 2284/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at
TWICKENHAM
TEDDINGTON

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER
BOOKSELLER and
FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST.
SEVENOAKS 340
Stephens Ink
Grip-fix

SUTTON COLDFIELD

In spite of wartime difficulties our Service remains the same, and our goods offer the best value for your coupons and your money.
Be thrifty and shop at
Dodd's Drapery Stores
82, Parade, Sutton Coldfield. Tel. Sut. 1856

JAMES WALKER
Chemist
ELIZABETH ARDEN
INNOXA YARDLEY
and all the finer Beauty Preparation Stockists
Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Phone SUT: 2021

SUTTON—Surrey

For
BABIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High St., EPSOM
1, Church Parade, High Street, BANSTEAD

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST.
TORQUAY PHONE 2011

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
WINTER COATS and FURS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road 7, Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
Also
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
PROVISIONS
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers
Also "Grape-Nuts" Co. Products
21-22 Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

Fashion Drapers
Home Linens and Dress Fabrics
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd. Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

MAISON ARTHUR
Permanent Waving
Eugene or MacDonald by Experts Only
30 High Street Phone 352

FURNITURE, CHINA GLASS, etc.
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
TEL. 2727 (5 lines)

WORTHING

Phone 363 Phone 363
LAMBERT'S
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS
LADIES' KNITWEAR
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
23 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
Furs received for cold storage

Wales

CARDIFF

KELLY'S
"THE GROCERS"
Whitchurch, Phone 882
"The Home of Pure Food"
KELLY'S STORES, Whitchurch

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS & FIGURES
BELLOWS & SPARKS BLACKSMITHS
TREND OF THE TIMES!
A STOCKTON (MO.) AUTOMOBILE AGENCY CLOSED FOR THE DURATION, HAS RE-OPENED AS A BLACKSMITH SHOP.
IT'S A FACT THE ARMY HAS RE-DESIGNED ITS FIVE-GALLON WATER CAN, SAVING 70% TO 80% IN SHIPPING SPACE
K. PARRIS
AN ICE BREAKER PLANNED FOR SERVICE ON THE GREAT LAKES WILL BREAK 9 FEET OF ICE

Did You Ever Wonder

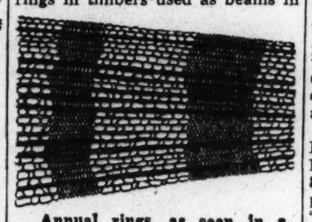
How Tree Rings May Serve as Calendars of Long Past Events?

Trees do not grow at the same rate throughout the year. In the warm, moist days of spring, the cells and tubes in the wood are large and light because of the rapid growth at that time. Later, in autumn's chill and winter's cold, the cells are small and compact. Since all the growth of the tree takes place in a thin sheath or layer of living cells just under the bark, the alternate layers of large cells and layers of small cells result in a series of concentric rings about the heart of the tree. These are called annual rings, because each ring represents a year's growth.

By counting the rings, then, in a cross-section of the trunk of a tree it is possible to determine the probable age of the tree. Furthermore, since rings that are broad indicate that the year in which that ring was formed had a long, favorable growing season, and pinched, narrow rings indicate unfavorable conditions such as drought or cold, the rings in trees hundreds of years old may indicate conditions of climate long, long ago.

Dr. A. E. Douglass, of the University of Arizona, has not only used tree rings as indicators of climate changes in past years, but also makes them serve as calendars of events that date back hundreds of years.

By comparing the sequence of fat and lean rings formed hundreds of years ago in trees felled recently, with the sequence of fat and lean rings in timbers used as beams in



Annual rings, as seen in a microscopic view of a cross section of the trunk of a pine tree.

pueblos and cliff dwellings of ancient inhabitants of the southwestern United States, he has succeeded in discovering dates of events which took place as much as a thousand years ago.

Through tree ring comparisons, Dr. Douglass found that the "Cliff Palace" came into existence about 870 years ago. Similar calculations place the period of the famous "Pueblo Bonito" as comprising the dates between 919 and 1130.

It is possible that further studies in this field will provide dates for events which took place 2,000 to 3,000 years ago.

W. P. Keasbey.

Aiding Morale

Los Angeles

The morale of service men becomes a problem when guard or lookout duty places only a few men in remote areas where the amusements or other features provided for large groups cannot possibly function. Twelve army stations housing 200 men, principally tenders of searchlight posts, are visited weekly by members of the local unit of the Women's Auxiliary of the Volunteers of America. These women take home-cooked food, toilet articles, library books, phonograph records and numerous requested items to these men in their lonely outposts. As one young soldier said, "It makes a lot of difference, just to know somebody cares," and these women give that reassurance, week after week, to those who must stay by their lonely posts.

At Last!

Upholstery made from a new plastic fabric is non-porous, hence resistant to food stains, dirt, rain, oils, greases, and even chewing gum.

Wide World

When a Stitch in Time Saves a Barrage Balloon

That indispensable household device—the sewing machine—fits into the war picture, too. It is a 1942 balloon weapon used to repair small rents in the big barrage bags that float over London. Corporal Thomas Kavanagh of Swansea, Wales, is operating the treadle while Aircraftsman First Class Arthur Annabelle of Derby holds the fabric.

In Lighter Vein

Moderato? Of Course!

Three ladies, who had attended a musicale, were discussing the merits of the composers whose music they had just heard. The first lady believed Haydn to be the most prolific, whereas the second lady thought the same of Beethoven. The third lady was sure that she had settled the question when she said: "And what about that Italian composer, Moderato? I've seen his name on lots of music."—Co-Art Turntable.

Wild Life

The Tennessee Valley Authority annually supplies thousands of tons of fertilizers to farmers through the country who will use it on their farms and report results. The printed form which must be filled in has a question which reads: "Wild Products: ———." A Virginia farmer recently returned a blank in which, following the words Wild Products, he had made this entry: "Two sons."—Your Life Magazine.

Competition

Bookstore clerk to customer who wanted a thriller:

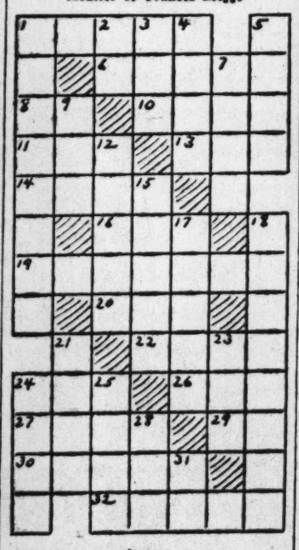
"This is the most terrifying thing out except, of course, the newspapers."—Hotel and Restaurant News.

A Verse for Today . . .

And blessed is she that believed: for there shall be a performance of those things which were told her from the LORD.—LUKE 1:45.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The Bosporus connects what sea with Marmara Sea?
6—What river divides France into two nearly equal portions?
8—What is name of an artificial language?
10—What is a guy rope or the like?
11—To call out.
13—What German river flows into the Dollart, near Emden?
14—What is the seat of the intellect?
16—What is name of the Caucasian ibex?
19—Who is heroine of "Il Trovatore"?
20—What is a South American wood sorrel cultivated for its edible tubers?
22—What is a sound given back by an opposing surface and returned to its source?
24—What is the black-backed gull?
26—Who was Norse queen of underworld?
27—Sturgeon fisheries of what Russian river are important?
29—Symbol for nickel is what?
30—What Mother Goose character was fond of pumpkins?
32—The Shire is what creature?

Down

1—Who is a prominent character in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"?
2—Symbol for aluminum is what?
3—What island claims honor of being birthplace of Greek artist, Apelles?
4—The glede is what?
5—What are the coral islets off southern coast of Florida?
7—What is a sloping passageway between levels in a building?
9—Native mineral.
15—What is a river of northwestern Mississippi?
15—The Laudnum Beaches is what?
17—What do you call an instructor in athletics?
18—What is name of a small group of islands in Pacific governed by Japan?
21—What French artist illustrated "Don Quixote"?
23—What would you call a female Aurean?
24—Drinking vessels.
25—What city of Maine was named for an ancient city in England?
28—What is a northern constellation east of Cancer?
31—Railroad (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: To fit out the Waac with all the clothes she requests, the Army takes exactly 41 minutes. Or about what she used to spend in deciding to try one more store.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Inspired by cartoons of Jap soldiers: Are the Mikado's warriors armed to the teeth or with them?

Milwaukee Journal: Speaking of treason, we can remember when dipping a wet spoon in a sugar bowl was only a social error.

Daily Quotation

WHAT a man knows has to be put into action to really count.—ROY L. SMITH.

War Effort

It took 14,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap to keep the steel furnaces of America running during the first half of 1942.

NEWS ITEM—WPB HAS RULED THAT ZOOT SUITS, WORN BY JITTERBUGS, MUST NOT BE MANUFACTURED IN THE FUTURE.

WELL, I'LL BE!
ZOOT SUIT
WAR CERTAINLY MESSES UP THINGS!
DANCING — TONIGHT'S JIVE SESSION POSTPONED
War Production Board bans Zoot Suits
HEY, DAD, THOSE ARE MINE!
CENSORED
SO NOW THE HEP-CATS ARE RUG-CUTTING IN BATHING ZOOTS
L. F. VAN CELM

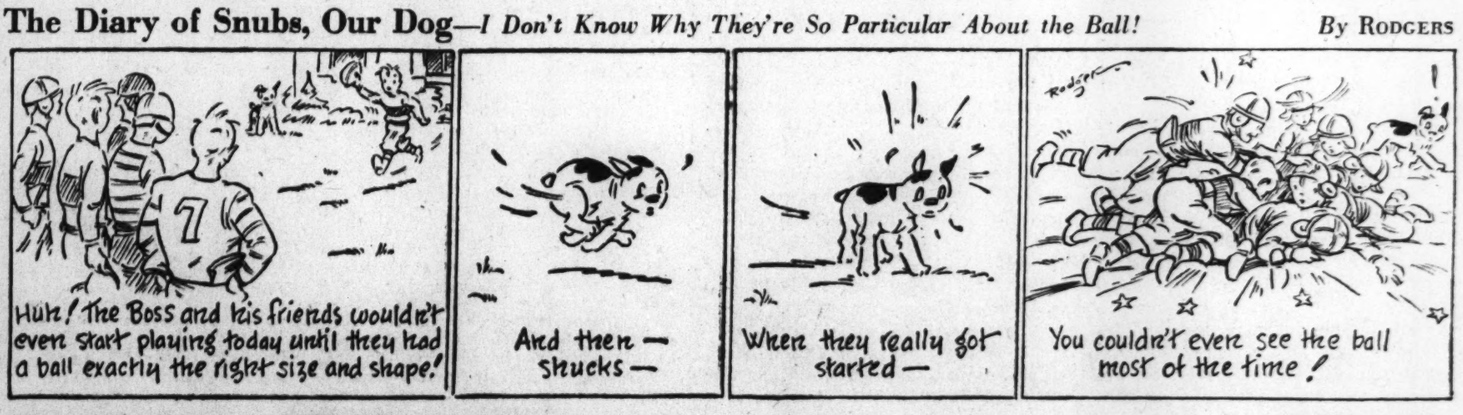
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Football Practice*

By LE PELLEY

HERE I AM .. HERE I AM .. THROW IT HERE !!!
I'VE GOT IT !!! I'VE GOT IT !!
KLONK !
WELL .. WHAT DO YOU EXPECT ?? IT'S THE FIRST TIME WE'VE PLAYED FOOTBALL THIS SEASON !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Don't Know Why They're So Particular About the Ball!*

By RODGERS


Huh! The Boss and his friends wouldn't even start playing today until they had a ball exactly the right size and shape!
And then — shucks —
When they really got started —
You couldn't even see the ball most of the time!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wild Pitch*

By THE HAGERS

My News is tossed in by a lad
Whose aim, I thought, was very bad.
I have to guess where it will be;
Sometimes I find it in a tree.
If there's a puddle in the grass,
My news is there—a pulpy mass.
His bad aim I've begun to doubt.
Today he struck three batters out!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Action on Rubber

The American people have just won a major victory on the home front. The clarification of the rubber muddle by the blunt commonsense of the Baruch-Conant-Compton Committee, and President Roosevelt's promise to put the Committee's program into operation "as rapidly as arrangements can be made" will be counted a turning point on a vital sector of the Battle of Transportation. The victory will have to be consolidated by prompt, firm action by the Administration and by the unselfish co-operation of citizens, but already America has a real "breakthrough" on rubber.

Much in the report is disturbing and could be discouraging. Many citizens must wonder whether the "procrastinations, indecisions, conflict of authority, clashes of personalities, lack of understanding, delays, and early non-use of known alcohol processes ... the failure to build a greater stockpile of crude rubber" and other evidences of mismanagement run through the whole pattern of America's war effort. But Americans cannot afford the luxury of discouragement; indeed, an attitude of gratitude is more likely to make the best use of this report.

The Committee has led the way by placing its emphasis on a constructive program. With all the authority of its distinguished members and non-political objectivity, it recommends nation-wide rationing of driving to conserve the precious stockpile of rubber now on American automobiles. For weeks this newspaper has been urging that the rubber situation demanded restrictions on gasoline throughout the country. Many interests and localities have been vociferously opposed and Washington has appeared too timid to act "until after the elections."

The President must take responsibility for earlier mistakes and muddling, but has been big in his reception of a highly critical report, and appears ready to follow through firmly. We believe the public, particularly now that it has a clear, authoritative picture of the situation, will co-operate in cutting mileage and speed.

On the moot question of oil versus alcohol as a source of synthetic rubber, the Committee has placed less emphasis than press or politicians. Wisely, it seems to us, the report recommends continuing the present program. Thus about three-fourths of the new rubber will come from oil, only one-fourth from alcohol. While time might have been saved with alcohol, the oil plants are already taking shape and oil is clearly the cheaper source. Probably the best hope in the synthetic field is the proposal for a "rubber czar" to take full responsibility for speeding production and ending confusion.

With this blueprint before them the American people ought to go on to defeat the rubber problem in the next year. They should hold officials to prompt, nonpolitical execution of the program. And by their own contribution of conscience, common sense and co-operation they can do more than the most complicated rationing plan to make the fairest, most effective use of their common supply of a war necessity —transportation.

Seamen Heroes

Appreciation of the heroic service which merchant seamen have been rendering throughout the years of the war is at last taking tangible form. The turning over of the Kermit Roosevelt Oyster Bay Estate for use as a convalescent home for seamen survivors of torpedoing is a step in the direction of meeting a long-felt need.

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt's words: "It is no sacrifice. . . . We are profoundly conscious that it is a privilege," will find an echo in the heart of every participant in the program of the newly formed United Seamen's Service. The program, to be financed by the shipping industry, seamen, and friends, includes the establishment of fifteen rehabilitation homes as well as clubhouses, recreational facilities, canteen and other services. All of which are richly deserved by the men who are constantly braving submarine infested seas to carry supplies so desperately needed by the fighting Allies.

It is welcome news, too, that plans are being made both in the United States and abroad, to set up service clubs in every seaport of the United Nations. Thus not Americans and British alone, but Polish, Dutch, Greek, Norwegian, and seamen of other nations, who have been carrying on so courageously far from their homelands, will be benefited. And from London comes word that awards formerly bestowed on members of the fighting forces exclusively are now open to merchant seamen. That is as it should be.

Paul Revere Kaiser

Simultaneously with the return to Washington of Henry J. Kaiser, bringing blueprints and specifications for colossal cargo planes, an almost unnoticed news item from London reveals that Great Britain has already launched a cargo-transport plane production program. In the House of Commons Col. J. J. Llewellin, Minister of Aircraft Production, said orders had been placed and that it was assumed the United States was starting a similar program.

Is the value of the really big planes —for long-range demolition flights, as well as for transporting men and materials direct to overseas points of action—fully realized by those in charge of the fighting plans of the United Nations? Two-hundred-ton cargo planes, such as Mr. Kaiser visualizes, would be useful when the time comes for all-out air action. Doubtless if he constructs them with plywood-plastic fuselages and employs sub-contracting for engines and parts, Mr. Kaiser might not so greatly upset aviation-industry allocations as if he had been permitted to proceed with his original plan.

William B. Ziff suggests in an editorial in Flying Magazine that if an all-out air war is planned and the aviation industry in America is to be given the "green light," with absolute priority on all materials, Mr. Kaiser might be acceptable as czar of the industry. The plan has its attractive aspects, but possibly Mr. Kaiser has already served a very useful purpose in awaking public thought to the need and stirring officialdom to activity. The United States already is getting some cargo planes and will get more, either under the Kaiser plan or the Kaiser impetus.

The France That Refuses to Die

All Gaul is divided into three parts despite the Nazis' delusion that they have divided it into two. The parts have no relation to the terms "occupied" and "unoccupied." They have a distinct relation to the attitudes of men who are striving for the control of France.

Laval—he is content to be a Nazi puppet; Pétain—he longs for a France with pre-Republican notions; then there are the courageous Herriot and Jeanneney—they speak for the France that cannot be conquered, the France that spoke out of turn at Riom and confounded its ridiculous judges, the France that whispers now through millions of lips and will one day shout, the France that smiles when freemen fly over the land though some French men and women may pay for the flights with their lives, the France Laval libels with his puny protests to Washington and betrays whenever Hitler asks a new edict to enslave more French workers.

The tragedy of France has been that those Frenchmen—if the word is not too good—who wanted to kill the Republic have collaborated with forces that wanted to kill France. The miracle of France is that neither it nor the Republic is dead.

The Republic lives in the warning of Herriot and Jeanneney to Pétain that the French people will not follow Vichy if it attempts to lead them into war against France's true allies. It asserts itself in the charges Herriot and Jeanneney hurl at Pétain, enumerating points at which he has exceeded the authority vested in him by the Parliament.

The dramatic challenges representatives of freedom continue to voice in a France where liberty is supposed to be crushed are reminiscent of the days following the first Sedan in 1870. Not all the reaction that the Congress of Vienna had bequeathed to two generations was sufficient to stifle the determination of Frenchmen to be free. The Third Republic was born in confusion and of internal rivalries that to the onlooker of the day must have promised nothing but weakness and sorrow for France; it was born in the shadow of a conqueror's guns. But it built the world's second largest empire.

In the confusion and divisions self-seekers impose today on France from within, while conquerors darken the land, the Republic still lives on. It is where no conqueror can reach it, where no traitors can find it—in the hearts of the Frenchmen that Herriot and Jeanneney know so well.

That fellow who writes that daily column telling the Generals and Admirals what to do, resembles very much the man we used to see in the Y. M. C. A. lobby, leaning over the chess players' shoulders and pointing.

"If they ever start dehydrating watermelons," observed the Man on the Eight-Twenty, looking up from the war news, "they're licked before they start."

Our Readers Say—

Japanese Brutality and Hate Campaigns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has become a very rare occasion that we do not find some news of Japanese brutality reported in local newspapers, national magazines, and special exposés. Indeed, the American public has been so bombarded with news of Japanese atrocities that one suspects a "hate campaign."

I do not question the authenticity of the evidence and proof of the Japanese crimes; nor do I doubt the sincerity of the writers, editors, and publishers who reveal these crimes; yet, I cannot agree with this policy of fermenting hate for the Japanese within the hearts of the American people. I have no desire of defending the crimes perpetrated by the Japanese soldiers, for I am a Chinese, and I have seen Chinese cities and towns bombed by Japanese planes, and I have had relatives killed in the horrible bombings of Canton; yet, as a Christian, I oppose all forms of hate-mongering.

The killings in the past decade in Germany and Russia; the colonial policies of most European nations; lynchings and unfair treatment to the Negroes in the United States—all these can hardly be termed as beacon-lights to guide the Japanese.

Christ Jesus, crucified on the cross, yet said, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." Lao-Tzu wrote in his Tao Teh King, "Only by returning good for evil can one hope of attaining the Way." Thus we see that Christianity and Taoism both believe in forgiveness of wrongs inflicted upon us by others.

Retaliation will certainly not aid us in winning this war; but it will indirectly help us lose the peace. In the last World War, the fierceness of the resistance of the German soldiers amazed many American soldiers until they learned that German officers lied to their men about the "cruelty" of the Americans to prisoners; many Germans surrendered readily when they received pamphlets describing the food and treatment given to prisoners by the Allies.

Thus, the "hate" campaign, if turned into a campaign of guidance for the Japanese, will certainly bring greater results towards a victory for the Allied Powers; and will also help to bring about a better peace. Even though we may have to resort to force to guide the Japanese, let us not permit hate to direct that force; rather, as Confucius said, "Reward good with good; and evil with justice." C. TZU-LIN

Cambridge, Mass.

Prayers for an Outlaw

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have heard much about Irish folk publicly kneeling in prayer for the I. R. A. outlaw who was executed for murder after due legal process. But what about the Belfast policeman who, in the honorable discharge of his duty, was murdered by the executed outlaw and his fellow-conspirators?

New York R. S. R.

War vs. Free Trade?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Isn't it a mistake to put the entire blame on enemy governments by saying they were not provoked? Our United States Government's international trade policies need some reforming before we can ever be at permanent peace with the world.

Grand Rapids, Mich. E. E. C.

The Man With the Big Appetite

Iron Mine on a Farm

The following account of an experience on a Maryland farm illustrates how others may aid in the drive to salvage scrap iron and steel which are so urgently needed in the American war effort. Other articles and letters on this subject will be welcomed.

Salvaging has not become a calling with me, but it was a chief occupation for much of our time on a Maryland farm we bought last year.

At the end of the year we had gathered approximately a ton of scrap iron, the accumulation of several generations of householders. In addition we had the satisfaction of "cleaning up the place"—house, barn, outbuildings, farmyard, and even the fields.

The first big find came while we prepared the kitchen pantry for a coat of fresh paint. We discovered that the wall at the end of the pantry had been cut away to form a recess under the back stairs. Our youngest son dislodged from there outdated household and kitchen equipment, including heavy pots, pans, and flatirons. The junk dealer remarked, "It's been a mighty long time since I have collected so much junk at one place."

Before long our apple orchard was in full bloom. To reach it we had to pass through a weed-grown piece of land which we resolved to clean up. In a far corner, we uncovered two huge ornamental iron gates which, evidently, at one time had graced the front entrance of the property. Broken up, these were the nucleus for another collection of scrap.

A picturesque old hay wagon stood on the edge of the paddock. Its two front wheels were broken and leaned against the side of its sagging body. Weeds nearly hid their outline. Some long floor boards were well enough preserved to use, and the iron fittings of the body and tongue and the heavy iron tires added considerable weight to our salvage pile.

On the lawn were two sunken wagon-wheel rims, used to outline flower beds. Two more tires were added here. An old sewing machine, a worn-out platform scale, and a fifty-pound hitching weight completed another load which we hauled to the dealer's.

Cultivating turned up at least one piece of broken iron daily—a horseshoe, an iron bolt, or a piece of broken machinery. Picking up of scrap iron was a continuous daily performance; no piece was too small to save. So we selected the space between the corncrib and the woodshed as a permanent deposit. It was amazing to see how soon another pile grew.

Autumn brought a suitable day for cleaning up the attic. With our flashlight and bulldog tenacity, we ran to earth several old kerosene hanging lamps hidden under the rafters. Another part of the room disclosed several light brass chandeliers for a gas lighting system. Included in the treasure-trove were also two pairs of andirons, a broken vacuum cleaner and a floor waxer.

Our farmhouse was without a fireplace but in our library was a chimney stove, which had not been used for years. It reminded one of a crinoline skirt, its stiffness and spherical outline, half in the room and the rest in the chimney. Its grates were broken and it was unusable. This was the last iron object in our home that could be utilized for the salvage, but in the farmyard was an old horse-drawn cultivator. When the junk dealer came with a derrick truck and took it away, we had gone the last mile.

FLORENCE D. COVELL

"Our Treatment of the Negro"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent letter in the Monitor presents the Southern view of the current Negro problem and concludes by addressing Northern critics in these words:

> Give us sane and sober help; show us that you will work with us and not against us and we will solve this problem.

These are encouraging words. As one who has lived in the South and loves the South at its best I am heartily glad to hear them.

But there is one aspect of the problem that is almost always skirted by intelligent Southern apologists, and this is the one aspect that must be faced squarely if the problem is to be solved. It is useless to talk of a solution while any important group —in the South or anywhere—continues to believe that the Negro is inherently an inferior being. Its general acceptance may account for the microscopic social gains made by Negroes in the South, despite the extraordinary achievements of individual Negroes.

The writer quoted above advises Northerners to acquaint themselves with the history of the Reconstruction Era, and declares:

> In that era was born the prejudice, not so much against the Negro as against the efforts, misguided and ill-advised, to force an equal status upon the Negro despite the effect upon the white Southerners.

Several things may be said about this.

We can grant that a great deal of greed and injustice went into the making of the Versailles Treaty, without admitting the Nazi view of it as the source of all Europe's subsequent politico-economic evils and as the justification for Nazi oppression; we can grant the abuses of the Reconstruction Era, without admitting the Southern view of it as the source of the later Negro problem and the justification for a permanent pattern of suppression. The roots of the evil go back to the responsibility of the white race for the crime of Negro slavery in the first place, and to the human tendency of a "master race" to create a myth of its own "innate superiority" in order to deaden its conscience and justify the exploitation of a weaker group. This myth took gradual form and became firmly entrenched in the South long before Reconstruction, and we are supposed to be fighting something like it in the world at large today.

A more difficult and complex point is raised by the reference to the "effect upon the white Southerner" of attempts to give the Negro the full benefit of the rights of all Americans under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Here the outsider certainly needs to study sympathetically the experience of the South if he is not to oversimplify grossly and cause more damage than good. On the other hand, the Southerner—or the white American of any section where the racial question is acute—needs to recognize that all reform calls for the surrender of cherished privileges and vested interests by the self-styled élite and that the only alternative to substantial sacrifices by this group is a more or less fascistic organization of society. At the same time, it should be pointed out that ultimately every one must gain from the social health of a genuinely democratic society.

I do not suggest that the so-called Negro problem (which might just as well be called the white problem) can be cleared up by a simple wave of the hand. But I am certain that the spiritual and political crisis of the world demands that we vastly accelerate our efforts to purge ourselves of the iniquitous dishonesty of our treatment of the Negro. And the first and indispensable step in this direction is for white men everywhere to admit—not in a merely dialectical and pussyfooting way, but with deep and honest conviction—that the Negro is our brother, innately our equal. We need education of the Negro for responsibility, to be sure; but we also need education of the white man in the dynamics of practical Christianity.

Cambridge, Mass. ROBERT PEEL

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Mirror of World Opinion

To Higher Levels of Truth

Ours is a composite people, made up of varying racial and religious groups. While mad conquerors may strive for "pure Aryan peoples," we find our strength in being unified in our common love for freedom and our sacrificial striving for a democracy in which all groups may exercise God-given rights within the limits of constituted government. . . .

Our Negro neighbors will prove loyal. No group among us is more faithful to our American institutions. . . . We will not judge the race by its least worthy members.

They deserve the help and encouragement of our stronger and more favored white race. And we children of the Old South, mindful of all the burdens they have borne for us, ask that they may more largely share our God-given opportunities for health of body, mind, and spirit.

They will continue to serve humbly by our side, cultivating our fields, cleaning our homes, gathering our citrus fruit, preparing and serving our food. But an ever-increasing number among them will point their people to higher levels of truth, leading them in better citizenship and in a new devotion to our common cause of world freedom.—From a letter in the *Orlando* (Fla.) *Morning Sentinel* from the REV. FRED A. TURNER.

The Wide Horizon

Will Herriot Lead a Revolt?

By Norton Webb

Former Premier Edouard Herriot, who with Jules Jeanneney, another French Republican leader, signed the manifesto warning Vichy the French people are pro-United Nations and will not fight for the Axis, looms as a likely Frenchman to head the rising tide of revolt against the Nazis and anti-democratic Vichy. Before the French collapse, I had the advantage of knowing M. Herriot through many interviews and have always followed his public life closely.

My first interview with him in the Chamber of Deputies revealed three main qualities indelibly stamped on him: rugged integrity, quiet modesty, and sound common sense. M. Herriot is an intellectual. Many believe his professorial demeanor lacks strength. But I felt he not only needed his peculiar qualities to plow through the turmoil of French politics but to stay fiery Latin tempers. What some mistook for weakness I saw as wisdom.

M. Herriot once told me at a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association that he always knew his calls to serve his country would come in her most difficult hours. Can it be this inner conviction is again about to be fulfilled in France's present unusually hard hours? The Herriot-Jeanneney manifesto just handed Vichy shows the fighting, democratic French liberal Edouard Herriot to be much alive to his country's needs.

* * *

M. Herriot has been French Premier three times. He was Mayor of the great French industrial city of Lyons for thirty-five years until Vichy removed him merely, as he pointed out in an "American Mercury" article last year, because he was a deep-dyed republican and son of the French Revolution. When I visited Lyons on his invitation, every category of Lyonese citizen I talked with said he was emphatically the best Mayor the city had had and had done more for it than all others combined.

M. Herriot is an indefatigable worker. In Lyons he was known to burn the midnight oil over welfare matters that pressed for solution. His literary tastes are extensive and he once filled the chair of rhetoric at Lyons University. When in that city he told me a story illustrating his fondness for literature. "When I was a youth," he said, "and doing my military service, I used to smuggle Greek authors into my cartridge box and read them on the sly during pauses. When off duty I wrote my first book, *Philon et le Juif*, published in 1907." On the commercial side he is the founder of the famous Lyons Fair.

Between his busy periods of public life M. Herriot managed to travel and lecture all over Europe to large and enthusiastic audiences. He is not only the author of books translated into many languages but a brilliant *causeur litteraire*, being well liked and esteemed in America and Britain where his democratic simplicity has always been appreciated. He is a great believer in Anglo-American co-operation and never has been anything but warmly pro-Ally. Were he to head a Provisional Government of a new republican France, this would inspire great confidence with the United Nations.

* * *

The great mass of liberty-loving French republicans who now impatiently bide their time for the United Nations invasion of Europe look on Herriot as a sort of Robespierre and Voltaire combined, uniting sagacity and the freedom-loving traits of an honest political chief with the mind of the deep thinker, philosopher, and humanitarian. M. Herriot has often reiterated he is against revolutionary violence if it can possibly be avoided. He holds that to make French democracy succeed, Frenchmen must be as careful of their methods as their ideals but not limit their efforts when they are within reason. France's political procedure or aim, he believes, should be to establish improved industrial methods.

The ordeals ahead of the French people naturally call for a man who can be trusted, and Herriot looks like that man. As a Fighting French spokesman put it in Washington, he is regarded as "highly honorable both at home and abroad." The people of France must instinctively know he has the qualifications to guide them when France throws off the Nazi yoke. And if General de Gaulle, as leader of the Fighting French military forces, proves big enough to strike "at the gates of Paris," as he says he will, he can join hands with Edouard Herriot and other civil chiefs of the freedom-loving French on home soil to end France's blackout of "liberty, equality, fraternity."

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